HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,319—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railway Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
29th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
6th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505	.....	.....
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6897
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, for the Overland SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,780	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 27th October, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7,587	6th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,289	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,835	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2385	Ihle	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23th September, 1904.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available, Reference charge one Rupee.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.
SOLE AGENTS
SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SON'S
LAGER BEER.

INVALIDS PORT, An Unrivalled Wine.
DINNER SHERRY. Strongly recommended.
PALL MALL Whisky. A Club Whisky "Primus in Indis"
OLD TOM GIN. "Three Cat Brand."

PURE CIDER CO.'S
CIDER.
HOT WEATHER DRINK.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO
MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.
WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER
RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.
THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)
On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM
Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay... ... ... Rs. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post 3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 27th October, 1904.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE MASOR ROAD STATION ON H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1904, Masor Road Station of the Padra-Masor Road Extension of the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway will be OPENED for all descriptions of Traffic (except explosives).

On and from the same date the timings of MIXED TRAINS on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway will be revised as shewn in the Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations.

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on application to any Station Master on the B, B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Special Collectors under the Land Acquisition Act, will be REMOVED from the Chartered Bank Building to the NEW OFFICES of the BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST on the Esplanade, on the 29th instant.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice appearing in the "Times of India" over the signature of THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL, the Undersigned will NOT HOLD themselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions which the said THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL may carry on with any person or persons in the name of their business known as the WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY and any such transaction will not be binding on them.

NASRULLAH KHAN,
SAMUEL BARWELL,
Proprietors.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

EXTENDED FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

At the Special request of Customers.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

Re ALEXANDER DON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1856 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1856" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the estate of ALEXANDER DON, Inspector of Branches in the employ of the Royal Bank of Scotland, deceased, late of No. 25 (formerly No. 13) Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, who died at No. 25 (formerly No. 13) Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh aforesaid, on or about the 12th day of May, 1901, and Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicils annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 1st day of October, 1901, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ROBERT AITKEN, Esq., the Officiating Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted Attorney of Andrew William Kerr, William Mitchell and Alexander Yeaman, the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should come in and obtain Probate of the said Will and Codicils granted to them or any one or more of them from the said High Court) having effect throughout the province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office at No. 30 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.

Dated this 27th October 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PITAMBER DEWJI, a Water Repairer, late of Bombay Blacksmith Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI CHUNDA, BAI GUNGA and BAI GOOLAB, widows of the said deceased of Bombay Blacksmith Hindoo Inhabitants, and MORARJI MOHANJI, a School Master, also of Bombay aforesaid, Barote Hindoo Inhabitant, all of them residing in house Nos. 199-201-203 at Kika Street within the Fort of Bombay, the first three Executrices during their widowhood only and the 4th one, MORARJI MOHANJI, the Executor appointed in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 25th day of October, 1904.

Messrs. MOTILAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomad Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

AT BENNETT'S SALE, ON SATURDAY, BAY AUSTRALIAN, 15-2, perfectly quiet, in Harness.

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One six horse power De Dion Engine Motor-Car, Tonneau Body.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 630 CANDIES CASTORSEEDS.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., by order of The Societa Coloniale Italiana, in their godown, Imana street, Dana Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs Nappoo Nensi and Co., of Argyle Road, Dana Bunder—

About 630 candies Castorseeds.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions, from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1904, at 2 p. m., at Helmet Godowns, S. and T. Store Lane, behind Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Offices, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Norway Road, Fort, the following safes and office furniture of the estate of Messrs William Watson and Co., consisting of Anglia Milner's and Tann's safes, single door safe, double door large safe for books 7 × 5 × 3 feet, large counter, writing tables, chairs, table telephone, rare pictorial books, soda machine in case, wooden stands, etc.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Navsari Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, such as drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, inlaid pitch, marble-top tables, cabinet, pier tables, American organs, bronze French clock, with figure, bracket tools, marble clock, mirror, side-board, China with lens by Perkin-on and Reymond, brass double bedstead, almirahs, cooking stove, aviary, Dittmar's table and hanging lamp, table ornaments, carpets, glassware, crockery and plated-ware, &c., &c., the property of W. WHEELER, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 100 CANDIES CUTCH CASTOR SEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order and in the godown of Mr. Vijee Soondarjee, at Chinch Bunder, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sha Magunlal Hamunan—

100 candies Cutch castorseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, easy and light chairs, sofas, cupboards, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, chest of drawers, iron safe.

1 ebonised cottage piano by Rose and Co.

On account of the concerned—

1156-23—1 case 4 rolls English leather hose 2, 2 1-4 and 2 1-2 inches.

By order of Mr. Hirjibbhoy Manockji and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Desai—

About 19 tons asphalte.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' and ladies' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 French polished office shigram.

1 light dog-cart.

1 Arab horse, 14-1 hands.

1 bay water gelding "Johnnie" 14-1 hands.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ROUND STEEL BARS, PULLIES AND BOILER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Davidas Gopaldass, Atmaram Tulliockchund and Mungaldass Nanabhoy, the guardians appointed by the High Court under a Judge's Consent Order, dated the 1st day of October, 1904, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said consent order, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the foundry of Messrs. Purshotam and Bavan in Khatwady 2nd Lane, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m.

About 350 steel round bars from 2 to 6¼ inches in diameter and from 16 to 24 feet in length.

About 18 pairs of different sizes.

One second hand boiler by Thomas Hill, 9½ horse power, 100lb. working pressure, with fittings, in working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the property is on view,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th October, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ray House, Appolla Bunder, near the Taj Mahal Hotel, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. H. Green, Manager of the Joan Robert and Co., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood F. P. household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, one handsome sweet toned 7-octave cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, easy chairs, large cabinets, table and hanging lamps, rich ornaments, single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, large carpets, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

29 dozens assorted colours furniture tiles.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 bay stud-bred gelding, 5 years, 14 3-4, broken to saddle, good jumper, believed perfectly sound.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

Under instruction from the Officer Commanding 32nd Lancers at Loralai, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Omer Jamal's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following horses—

19 Native Cavalry Horses, belonging to 32nd Lancers at Loralai, amongst them some are capital, Hacks, Hunters Chargers, Pig Suckers and Trappers.

The Horses are now on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, and also a few lots of English furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, drawing-room tables, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major C. H. BEVILLE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th October, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

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Calcutta 20th July, 1904.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for [illegible] per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 26.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= — 1-8	
3 do. Rentes	98	= unchanged	
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= — 1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	= unchanged	
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 13-16	= do	
2 months hence	26 9-16	= do	
Spot in New York	58 1-8	= do	
EXCHANGE—			
Paris cheques	25.10 1-2	= — 1-2	
Berlin	20.34 1-4	= + 1-4	
New York Demand	4.86 3-8	= + 1-8	
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4	per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	2 7-8	per cent	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3	per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	per cent	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1-4	per cent	= + 3-4
7 day market loans	2 3-8	per cent	= + 1-2

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for various places.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000

Rs. 18.90	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 32.20	do	Bombay
Rs. 6.50	do	Madras

Rs. 67.60 At 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 16.06.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 1.00	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 1.40	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 2.40 At 1s. 4 3.32d.

Minimum rate received 15 per cent. Average rate 16.09

Total amount sold during the week Rs. 6,10,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 90,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills on Bombay Rs. 4,0,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 12 12-16 S.-O. steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers £70-10

Yellow metal 61-4d.

Para Rubber 4-11 value

WHEAT—

White Delhi 31 N.-D. done firmer

RAPESEED—

Brown 30 5-8 N.-D. done quiet but steady

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 35 3-8 O.-N. done quiet

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3-8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	27-0
Finest Australian Mutton	28-6

Tone of auction dull.

In **Liverpool**—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5.42 + 10. Egyptian F, G, F, Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 37,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5.27	5.25	5.25
+3	+2	+2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5.27	5.28	5.29
+2	+2	+2
April.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5.30	5.31	5.31
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports 61,000

Do, last year 58,000

Exports to Great Britain 12,000

Do. do Continent 21,000

In New York—

Spot 10.05

Futures, month of December ..... 9.66 — 13

Do, do, March ..... 9.81 — 12

In New Orleans—

Spot ..... 9 9-16 — 1-16

Futures, month of Jan. ..... 9.59 — 19

Do, do, April ..... 9.80 — 21

Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 26th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,648 bales.
Wheat	12,788 cwts.
Linseed	2,883 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	181 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,016 ,,
Poppyseed	51 ,,
Groundnuts	41 ,,
Castorseed	1,462 ,,
Rice	7,783 ,,
Myrtoblams	10 ,,
Oniongeed	2,021 ,,
Mowraseed	1,424 ,,
Gram	1,481 ,,
Jeowar	3,747 ,,
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 27.

Exchange—Tone quieter.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s 4 1-16d.

Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d.

Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d.

French Francs 8 do do 170 1-2

Marks 8 do do 138 1-4

Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2

Shanghai 30 do do 189 1-2

Japan 30 do do 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash 97-7

1st Settlement ...31st October 97-7

2nd do. ...30th November 97-5

Money Market,—Tone easier.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.

Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do

Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do

Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed,—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.

Ready 5 13 0

Rapeseed,—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 14 0

Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 7 0

Poppyseed,—Tone quiet.

Ready ... ... 5 7 0 to 5 7 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready .. ... 22 1-2 to 24 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 36 to 37

WHEAT,—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent..... Rs. 28 0

Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.

Estimated sales .....bales 7,000

Imports ..... do. 2,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5.21	5.19	5.20
—6	—6	—6
Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
5.21	5.22	5.23
—6]	—6	—6
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5.24	5.25	5.25
—6	—6	—6

COTTON.—There was a re-action from the excitement of the past two days and quotations in the Sutta bazaar have given way about Rs. 5. Buyers are again holding off and the transactions reported are limited.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Deli
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	210	198 ...	25		Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	208	190 ...	25		Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	241	231 ...	25		Oct.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	223	... ...	25		Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	... 216	210	25	Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	212	206	25	Jan.
Khanguam fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do. }	225	... ...		25	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	228	... ...			do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	231	... ...			do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	252	... ...		25	Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	... 242	15 to 2	5	do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	220	214	25	Dec.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	216	210	25	Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	241	231 ...		6	Oct.
Do	220	210 ...		25	Nov.
Do.	212	202 ...		25	Dec.
Do.	210	200 ...		25	Jan.
Sind Punjab...	220	210 ...		25	Nov.
Do.	212	202 ...		25	Dec.
Do.	210	200 ...		25	Jan.

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 18th Oct. to 22nd Oct. :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	22
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	...
Native States coin	...
Total	22
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	23
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	23
BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	..
Government Bullion	5
Currency Bullion	*183
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	3
Total	191

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

* Exclusive of 11 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received and including 5 of perfect rupees ready for delivery.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	easier.
Good Bhownuggur	—
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	26 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," October 27.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H F Jacob Assist Political Agent First Grade on return to duty to be Assist Political Resident Aden

Mr Narsheram Jamietram Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent Mahi Kantha has passed in the subjects prescribed in clauses 4 to 7 of paragraph 3 of Govt Resolution No 1569 dated the 10th March 1893 for the Depart Examination of Political Officers

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P A Kelly Probationary Third Grade Assist Superintendent of Police Nasik passed on the 17th Sept an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XVI of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec

The Govr in Council is pleased under Rule III of the Rules relating to Police Officers referred to above to confirm Mr P A Kelly as Third Grade Assist Superintendent of Police on Rs 200 per mensem with effect from the 17th Sept

The undermentioned officers are appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magistrate of the Second Class in the dist of Ahmedabad :—Mr B W Kissan I C S and Mr J E Husbands I C S

Messrs Kissan and Husbands are also appointed under section 22 of the Code to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Capt C J Cumberlege 123rd Rifles passed on the 20th Sept 1904 an examination in Law according to Rule 12 of the Rules published under Govt Notification No 1394 dated the 12th Cant Magist

Mr A Montgomerie I C S Assist Collector in the dist of Ahmednagar is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magist of the Second Class in that dist

Mr Montgomerie is also appointed under section 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji Second Class First Grade Subordinate Judge Umreth retiring on the 31st October 1904 :—Mr Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vengurla to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Umreth and Mr Narayan Balkrishna Majumder Second Class Subordinate Judge Devgad to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Vengurla

H E in Council is also pleased to invest under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by section 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900 each of the above-named Second Class Subordinate Judges within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court to which he has been transferred as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 22A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 150

H E in Council is further pleased to make the following promotions :—Second Class Subordinate Judges vice Mr Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji :—Mr Temuna Nathuji Sanjana Second Grade Subordinate Judge to be first Grade Subordinate Judge vice Mr Kaji, Mr Ezra Reuben Third Grade Subordinate Judge to be Second Grade Subordinate Judge and to remain seconded while in Foreign Service, Mr Vishweshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar Third Grade Subordinate Judge to be Second Grade Subordinate Judge Vice Mr Ezra Reuben and Mr Hari Vinayak Kane Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge to be Third Grade Subordinate Judge vice Mr Kalyanpurkar

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Beram Navroji Sanjana B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Devgad vice Mr Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar transferred

Mr Narayan Ganesh Sahasrabudhe Mamlatdar taluka Ron in the dist of Dharwar is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magist of the First Class in that dist

In continuation of Gov Notification No 4648 dated the 5th September 1904 the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Laichand Hasamal Kundarani B A L L B to be Assist Govt Pleader in the Karachi Dist

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr H W J Bagnell I C S to be Senior Collector vice Mr R A Lamb C I E I C S Mr J K N Kabraji to Junior Collector vice Mr Bagnell I C S promoted Mr A F Maconochie I C S to be Senior Collector vice Mr E Lawrence B A Oxon I C S retired and Mr G S Curtis I C S to be Junior Collector vice Mr Maconochie I C S promoted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTGBER 26.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th October 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	...	0	6 p.m.	...	...
Teheran	27	2	10 a.m.	...	39
Suez	27	2	50 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 27th October, 1904.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	0	1
" Karachi	0	15	0	1
" Madras	0	23	0	2

A "SARTORIAL Contributor" writes to a home paper :—The rising of the curtain on "His Majesty's Servant," to be produced by Mr. Lewis Waller at the Imperial to-night, is sure to reveal some interesting costumes, for in the days of Charles I., and of Cromwell, the contrast arising from every member of the community following his own fancy in the matter of attire was considerable. While railing at the love locks affected by the Cavaliers the Puritans were no whit less proud to display their short-cropped heads and little plain Geneva bands. Here is an amusing contemporary word portrait of a Cavalier at Restoration time :—The man is now become as feminine as the woman. Men must have their half-skirts and half-arms, a dozen casements above and two wide lukehomes below. Some walk, as it were, in their waistcoats; and others, a man would think, in their petticoats they must have narrow waists and narrow bands, large cuffs upon their wrists, and larger upon their shinbones; their boots must be crimped, and their knees guarded. A man would conceive them to be apes by their coats, soap-men by their faces, meal-men by their shoulders, bears or dogs by their frizzled hai—and this is my trim man!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHAW—October 21, at Fyzabad, the wife of Akbar Shaw (daughter of George Salisbury Esq., of London, S W), Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, of a son.

COWIE—October 23, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain H E C Cowie, Royal Engineers of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DURHAM—NAYLOR—October 12, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev W Granville Sharpe, M A, Barry John Durham, to Aileen Jane Naylor, daughter of the late Robert DeGascoygne Naylor and Mrs A Naylor, of Woodfield Lodge, Meerut.

MAWSON—LLOYD—October 22, at Durbhungah, Owen Mawson, Bengal Police, to Kate Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Trevor Lloyd.

DEATH.

SMITH—October 20, at Dovedell, Kasauli, Major J Herbert Smith, I A, Cantonment Magistrate of Jullundur, aged 46 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 1-9m., 1-1a, Low water, 7-0m., 0-55a.

P. and O. s. s. Mongolia, with English mails of 14th inst., due to arrive at 2 p.m.

Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

THEFT AT THE YACHT CLUB.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged one Bhichia Lurkia, a kitchen cooly at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club with theft of three knives and five bottles containing ghee, jam, pickles and other things of the collective value of Rs. 10 the property of the Club. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday, the stolen articles were found by a nanosi on duty at the Club premises packed with the belongings of the accused who was granted leave four days ago to go to his native country. The knives bore on the handles the crest of the Club. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that the bottles belonged to the Club, but the contents were his. The Magistrate refused to believe his statement as the contents were the best of their kind which he remarked the accused could not afford to buy. The accused was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Bhima, a Hindu girl, aged two years, daughter of Succoobai, a widow, who lives at Arthur Road. On Wednesday morning, the mother went to work in a mill, leaving the child in charge of her son Narayen, aged six. About midday Narayen and the child were playing in the middle of Arthur Road, when a bullock-cart driven by one Tatia Chimna came along the road from the direction of Chinchpoogley. The driver shouted out to the children, Narayen got out of the way, but the deceased slipped and fell and before the driver could pull up to avert the accident, the off-wheel of the carts passed over the child. The child was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission, death being due to shock following the rupture of the small intestine. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sunderrao Moreshwar, a young Hindu, was charged with having in his possession a silver watch valued at Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 in cash, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he came by them. The evidence showed that the accused was asleep on the verandah of a house in Khote's Oart, at Girgaum on Tuesday morning, when he was aroused by a policeman and on being searched by the latter, the watch and money were found in his pocket. The accused having not given a satisfactory explanation as to how he came by the property, was arrested. In his statement before the Magistrate he stated that he won Rs. 5 in gambling with a number of Hindus in the maidan and with that amount he purchased the watch from a Mahomedan. He also won the money in gambling with several Mahomedans at Sonapore. He was, however, unable to identify the persons with whom he had gambled or the Mahomedan who sold him the watch. He, however, admitted that he came out of the Jail only twenty-five days ago. The Magistrate did not consider the accused's statement satisfactory and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT AND CHEATING BY A PARSEE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Power, charged a Parsee named Rustamji Byramji, aged 23, with cheating on the 1st September one Allibhoy Joomai in respect of two table-cloths and napkins of the aggregate value of Rs. 12 and inducing one Vithoo Narayan to part with the property. The complainant who was a butler in the service of the Turkish Consul, gave a bundle of the table cloths and the napkins to a labourer named Vithoo Narayan with instructions to take them to a washing company at Dhobi Talao: After some time the cooly returned to the complainant with a chit which, though the latter could not read, he was sure was not the receipt from the Company. Suspicion was aroused and the Police were informed.

Vithoo Narayen deposed to having taken the bundle from the complainant on the 1st ultimo. At Dhobi Talao he saw the accused standing at a house and enquired of him where a washerman named Tookaram lived. The accused replied he himself was the servant of Tookaram and that as the latter had gone out the bundle of clothes could be left with him, and this the witness did. Before parting with the bundle witness asked for a receipt and the accused gave him a chit. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was further charged on five counts with theft of small gold ornaments from different persons, and pleaded guilty. He had two previous convictions and he was sentenced in the aggregate to 19 months' hard labour and fifteen stripes for the thefts to which, the sentence of three months "re" the cheating case was added, making in all twenty-two months.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	2	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	0	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	2
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	1
Hospitals ...	0	0	16
Total ...	4	6	89
Total plague deaths to date...	277,320	229,230	
Same date last year ...	5	5	70

AN attempt, which failed, was made on the 4th instant, to rob the Commissioner-street Branch of the South African Banking Corporation, at Johannesburg. The intention of the robbers having become known, several detectives, who were awaiting the robbers, shot one of four armed men who attempted to hold up the officials in charge. Two, who escaped in a cab, were captured after one of them had been wounded. A man, supposed to be the fourth, has since been arrested. The episode occurred in the afternoon, during banking hours.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Never at fault. In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding as the vacation Judges at the High Court, yesterday, disposed of an application for bail in the case of Imperator against B. Seshagiri Rao, a pleader, practising in the territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was convicted by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and two charges of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 17,000, and was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months, on one charge; and to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of the two remaining charges, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. S. B. Spencer and Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the accused.

In the accused's petition of appeal to the High Court, it was stated that the charges, preferred against him, were inconsistent with each other and unsustainable on the evidence recorded. The Magistrate erred in holding that the sum of Rs. 17,000 was paid to the accused in Bombay, for the purpose alleged by him, whereas he ought to have held it, was paid to accused at Indore for the purpose of financing three cases mentioned in Court. The Magistrate had entirely omitted to consider the several points raised in the defence and had failed even to make an attempt at sifting or discussing the evidence of several highly respectable witnesses for the defence. He had also erred in ignoring the weight of unimpeachable documentary evidence in the case. The matters in dispute were entirely of a civil nature, because the receipt of Rs. 17,000 at Indore was never disputed, in fact was admitted in correspondence fully a fortnight before even an information was filed in the case. The Magistrate had entirely ignored the effect of the evidence of Mr. Cronan, the manager, of Watson's Hotel, who proved that at the time at which the sum of Rs. 17,000 was alleged to have been paid to the accused in room No. 12 of the hotel the said room was actually locked up, and he had the key of it in his possession etc. Accused prayed the Court to call for the record and proceedings, and to quash the conviction and sentences.

Their Lordships passed the following order on the application :—Record and proceedings to be sent for. Accused to be released on bail on his signing his own bond in the sum of Rs. 30,000, and on the bond of one surety for the same amount. In case, accused fails to furnish the above bail, the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate so far as regards hard labour to be suspended.

ATTEMPT TO THROTTLE A PARSEE LADY.

THE vacation Judges, the Hon. Mr Justice B Tyebjee and the Hon. Mr Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Lukshman Ramjee, who was, in September last, convicted by Mr Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, of house trespass with intent to commit theft therein, and being an old offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, of which three months were to be passed in solitary confinement.

The accused admitted having entered the house of the complainant, Bomonjee Bejonjee Palkiwalla, at 3 o'clock in the morning, but said he was drunk and did not know what happened. It was proved by the evidence of Insett Parmanand, a watchman, in the employ of the complainant, that at 3 a.m. on the 26th August last, the milkman came as usual and he opened the front door for him. After the milkman left, he went and slept on a bench on the varandah of the house. About 4 a.m. he heard an alarm raised by Bai Dosibai, who was sleeping on the ground floor with Bai Jaijee, and on going in, saw the accused holding Bai Dosibai by her hand and catching hold of her throat with the other hand. He also saw Bai Jaijee being struck by the accused, whom he then arrested. Bai Dosibai said that the accused tried to remove her gold bangle, when she got up and raised an alarm. The accused pressed her throat when Bai Jaijee came up and raised an alarm and was struck by the accused. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the evidence, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

THE SIND PRESS CO., LD.,

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office [illegible] ing report of the directors, for the year ending 31st May last was adopted :—

The number of bales pressed at the Company's presses during the year under report was 31,890 bales as against 4,042 bales pressed last year. This huge increase the Directors feel sure is mainly due to the erection of the new press which is doing excellent work. It is with sincere regret that the Directors have to record the untimely death of their colleague Mr. Dhondu Moroba, who rendered valuable service to the Company for a period of about 19 years. They have appointed Mr. Jagannath Sundarrow to fill up the vacancy which they trust will be confirmed. The accounts circulated herewith shew a sum of Rs. 23,541-6-7 at the credit of profit and loss account, out of which the Directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 30 per share absorbing Rs. 12,000, to transfer Rs. 5,000 to the Depreciation fund and Rs. 4,000 to the reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 2,591-6-7 to the next year's account. Mr. C. H Chetham, the auditor appointed last year, having proceeded to Europe, the Directors have appointed Mr. C. H Mead Accountant, Mercantile Bank of India Ld. Kurrachee, to act in his place, which appointment they ask to be confirmed.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared, Mr. J. Sundarrow and Mr. C. H Mead were confirmed director and auditor respectively, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and J. Sundarrow were re-elected directors.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

AN extra-ordinary meeting of "The Tukoji Club" was held, in the Club Room, Krishnapura, Indore, on Sunday evening, in honour of Kojagari (full moon) day, writes an Indore correspondent. The Bhajans (songs in praise of God) opened the proceedings and ended in prayers for the speedy recovery of Her Excellency Lady Curzon from her illness. Her Excellency's gradual but sure improvement in health reported by the Newspapers added much to the pleasure of the party. Sweet milk was partaken of, and again prayers were offered for her Ladyship. It was unanimously resolved that the Resident at Indore, should be informed of the proceedings of the Club and should be humbly requested to convey the cordial and loyal sympathies of the members to His Excellency Lord Curzon.

ANOTHER SCOTTISH "CHURCH CASE" THREATENED.

IN 1893 a small religious body, known as the Evangelical Union of Scotland, and comprising about 100 congregations, became amalgamated with the Scottish Congregational Union. Two ministers, and two or three congregations dissented and protested; but while they claimed the name and funds of the denomination, no legal proceedings were adopted to enforce the claim to the latter. One of the original dissenting ministers and one of the congregations, after a little while, left the minority, but it was joined by a few others, and at the present time there are about half-a-dozen congregations and half that number of ministers claiming to form the real Evangelical Union. Lately a small legacy of £500 which had been bequeathed to the "Evangelical Union" and was life-rented by the widow of the testator fell due, owing to the death of the lady, and the decision of the House of Lords in the Free Church case has emboldened the Evangelical Union minority to claim this legacy. It is also claimed by the Congregational Union, and in order to determine the body entitled to receive it the trustees are to raise an action in the Court of Session. It will be made a test case, and in the event of success the Evangelical Union minority is to take legal proceedings to enforce its claim to the whole funds possessed by the Evangelical Union at the time of its amalgamation with the Congregational Union. These funds amount to between £18,000 and £20,000, and there are also a number of chapel and other buildings claimed by the minority. They hold that the same principle which applied to the case of the Free Church applies to theirs.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

Thursday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in Kashmir, but skies are still cloudy there and in the adjacent plains and cloud is reported from Chaman this morning. Light precipitation has occurred in Kashmir and the temperature was in consequence very low there yesterday. Rain has increased in South India and Ceylon and a few scattered falls have occurred in other parts of the Peninsula and also in Burma. Tinnevelly reports 3 inches, Colombo and Lachio 2, Kodaikanal 1 1-2, Cochin, Coimbatore, Wellington, Negapatam, Madura, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore 1-2 inch. The temperature during the past day was in considerable to large excess in the West and Central Punjab, East Rajputana, South-West United Provinces and North Central Provinces and continued in defect in North-East India. Local rain will probably occur on the South Burma Coast and Peninsula, especially in the south, and light precipitation is possible in Kashmir.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton healthy. Rapeseed sowing finished. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking partially begun.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Rabi crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Cotton crop excellent. Food grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; moderate cold. Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Bollworms generated. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Prospects not satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. No further rain expected. Cotton plants want fine weather. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in slight to moderate defect of normal in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab, Rajputana, over the greater part of the United Provinces and at Neemuch and in slight to moderate excess elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are maximum 5° in excess at Cuddapah, Saugor and Jhansi and 5° to 7° in defect at Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Veraval; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Surat, Hoshangabad, Saugor and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jacobabad and the lowest 59° at Delhi.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Coimbatore Trichinopoly, Cochin Calicut, Mangalore, Poona, Saugor and Lahore.

Rain.—Colombo reports about two inches. Negapatam reports an inch and Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Bellary, Cochin, Mangalore, Malegaon and Jhansi light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and weather all that coast in the Bay appears to be squally and unsettled. Rain in local showers is to be expected in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th October 1904.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1904.

THE "EXPLANATION."

WE must confess we feel deeply for Russia, on reading the "explanation" of last Friday night's incident off Hull. We were quite ready to believe that a midshipman, or at most a junior sub-lieutenant had become panic-stricken and, in a state of temporary insanity, had mistaken the English trawlers for Japanese torpedo-boats. But we are now informed—albeit unofficially—that it was the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Rozhdestvensky, who was responsible for the outrage, and that he it was who failed to distinguish between trawlers and destroyers, he who gave the order to clear for action and that in so doing, he "acted in accordance with his conscience." No sane man, much less an honest man, would have offered the explanation he is reported to have given to a Vigo interviewer. We can only hope for Russia's sake that the Admiral is misreported and that Prince Keretelli has been misunderstood. God help both Russia and the Baltic fleet, if so consummate an imbecile is left in command. This is the fleet, be it remembered, which was to regain command of the sea and thus turn the whole tide of the war. And before it has proceeded a day's steaming on its voyage, the Commander-in-Chief makes such an arrant ass of himself as to bring down upon his country, upon the fleet he commands, and the officers associated with him, the ridicule of the civilised world. Let us not, as friends of Japan, urge his recall. It is the very best thing which could happen that he be left in charge. We doubt if omniscience itself can tell what he will do next. Therefore, in the name of all that is just, leave him where he is, and by another month has passed he may have succeeded in bringing about his own punishment, and that of the authorities who were foolish enough to select him. If he were a sane man we would join in urging that he be superseded, and for the remainder of his natural life he be interned in a Siberian jail. As it is, to let him work out his own destruction will best meet the requirements of the case.

Universal indignation, said Reuter, the other day, is expressed by "the foreign press including the German, which describes the Baltic fleet as a disgrace and danger which, if it ever reaches Japanese waters, will be sent to the bottom like paper boats." We take it that it is ths German press which makes these highly complimentary remarks; though it may be the French or Italian, or Austrian, or even Dutch. It would have been more satisfactory, had we been told to which journal we are to credit this particularly apt and prophetic utterance. If it emanated from one of the official organs, it might be taken as signifying a change in German feeling and as circumstantial evidence against the charges which the "Times" and other London journals and periodicals bring against Germany in connection with the alleged understanding. How accurately our foreign contemporary, whatever it may have been, gauged the situation is demonstrated by Admiral Rozhdestvensky's arrival at Vigo with four battleships, two or more of which he reports to have been already damaged. How and in what manner they sustained injury, we are not yet told. If through the weather in the Bay of Biscay, it is almost a marvel the Admiral's conscience did not order him to bombard Bordeaux. He seems to blame the trawlers, and will doubtless next accuse the fishermen of having brutally ill-treated him and his men. That Russia intended the Baltic fleet to carry things with as high a hand as possible, we can have little doubt. The scant courtesy shown to Spain is, we think, but another evidence of this. Without so much as "by your leave," but in accordance with a pre-arranged plan with Germany, the Admiral entered Vigo with four battleships, alongside which five German colliers—of the fleet, we were told was to meet the Russians "at points known only to the Tsar and the Kaiser"—promptly steamed and began supplying with coal. The Spanish authorities with strict regard for the laws of neutrality, informed the Russians that they could not be supplied either with provisions or coal, But it was not until a cruiser insisted on compliance with the prohibitory order that three of the colliers were sent on to Tangier, for the purpose of reaching which port the Russian Admiral begged permission—and took it if it were not granted—to ship a sufficiency of coal.

Had not five German colliers so precipitatey glued on to the battleships, the Russian Admiral's specious plea "the ships are damaged; that is why they left the rest of the fleet" might have been accepted. But it was an outrageous misrepresentation, whether the ships were damaged or not. Vigo was the fixed rendezvous for a portion, if not the whole, of the fleet and we may find that the "others following" will invent some new lie to account for their unwelcome visit. We doubt if they will make any other statement as to the Hull incident than that which has apparently been agreed upon between Dover and Vigo. But we cannot believe either the Tsar or Count Benckendorff will accept the Admiral's story as satisfactory. He had apparently taken leave of his senses at the time he reached Libau, and the sight of vessels in his neighbourhood drove him into a state of uncontrollable lunacy. He had expressed his intention of attacking any ship which approached him and in face of this, the plea, his friends at Petersburg have suggested—of enormous responsibilities and corresponding rights,—will not avail. The North Sea is wide enough and capable navigators would have found no reason for approaching the fishing-grounds. He could have steered a clear course. The Tsar and Count Benckendorff have promised complete reparation—short of bringing the dead to life again—on receipt of this Admiral's report. We think the British Government would be justified in barring further progress, if a more satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming from Tangier. The feeling in England is becoming more angry, says Reuter, and it is declared that no reply to our representation will be considered satisfactory to the British public which does not promise punishment of the culprits. "Promise punishment"! Russia will promise anything, and unless the Tsar declared that he had taken the knout in his own hands and flogged the culprit himself, we would attach no value to the promise, or believe that he had been, or ever would be, punished. But in his own interests, we imagine, the Tsar will insist on the degradation of Admiral Rozhdestvensky and his supersession by a more level-headed and capable officer. While the British Government is patiently waiting for an official explanation and reparation, it is satisfactory to know that it is not also slumbering. As a measure of precaution preliminary orders for mutual support and co-operation have been issued by the Admiralty to the Mediterranean, Channel and Home squadrons. The dockyards have been set to work at high pressure, and marked activity prevails at the Amiralty. That is the only way in which to ensure a satisfactory reply, though we are willing to believe the Russian Ambassador is sincere when he represents the incident as "a terrible mistake, at present inexplicable and the more to be regretted because the relations between the two countries were becoming more cordial".

SUBMARINES.

ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY's story of the phantom torpedo boats in the North Sea makes no reference to submarines. By so much must the Russian Naval Officer's imagination be considered deficient, unless it be that his education has not yet permitted him to recognise their existence. Had he realised the progress which has been made in submarine navigation, we should have had a most interesting story, but all that is now reserved for the novelist who will in due course supply us with sensational "revelations" regarding that extraordinary midnight incident in the North Sea. Meanwhile in other directions we can learn the progress that has been made in the development of the submarine warship. Great advances have been made by Britain and France, and though the latter country, which previously held the lead in this matter is stated to have for the present suspended further building pending certain experiments, it seems that France now possesses types of vessels that may again give her supremacy over the British type of submarine. A comparison of the progress made in ten years, in the construction of this class of vessel, has just been made by M. Gaston Thomson, the deputy for Algeria, and he has been much struck with the results achieved. In 1894 M. Thomson was a member of the French Naval Committee of Inquiry, and he is a member of the Committee which is now inquiring into the condition of the French Marine. Ten years ago the only submarine boat with which experiments had been made by the French Navy was M. Goubet's, which could do little else but sink and rise to the surface of the water. What submarine boats are now capable of, British vessels have recently shown. M. Gaston Thomson in the course of an article contributed to the "Siecle" compares the latest types of these craft. He regards water ballast as a serious impediment to the speed of submersible vessels, and he expresses the hope that the experiments about to be carried out with the newest type of submarine boat Z and the submersible Aigrette will furnish convincing results. He says nothing as to the respective advantages of submarine boats and submersible vessels, but indicates that the tendency in construction, as exhibited in the Z and the Aigrette, is for both types of craft to become more alike than formerly, just as a certain approximation has been made between the cruiser and the ironclad. At present, however, the commanders of submarine boats and submersible vessels are each convinced that they possess the best boat. In any case, declares M. Thomson, frequent experiments have indisputably demonstrated the value of the submarine torpedo craft, and Admiral Rozhdestvensky's omission to describe as submarines the torpedo boats which surrounded his transport, is all the more astonishing. Though such progress has been achieved with the submarine vessel, M. Thomson does not think that the day of the battleship and cruiser is over. Each of these instruments of destruction has its special field, and his conclusion is that they should be all brought to the highest pitch of strength, efficiency and organization to fulfil the particular role which the nature of the operation and circumstances may assign to them. This is the conclusion which has been reached by the best naval opinion.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

THE emigration from Europe has, in the last twenty years, attained such dimensions that on economic and humanitarian grounds it demands State supervision and regulation, says Mr. Norbert R. von Schmucker Austro-Hungarian Consul General at Genoa. Italy, is, next to Ireland, the most emigrating country in the world and that not alone in proportion to the population, but absolutely. In 1861 out of a population of 25 millions 109,000 left the country, in 1891, 293,631 and in 1901 out of 32 millions, no less than 533,245 went elsewhere to earn a living. If emigration did not find such favor with the people, the number of the inhabitants would have increased far more rapidly, and would have long since overtaken France, which hardly knows the meaning of emigration. In fact half a million of her children leave Italy every year, either temporarily or permanently, either to seek a new home beyond the seas, or go to Southern Europe to get work to do. Over-population and want, not political reasons, drive Italians to emigrate. It is consequently, the lower classes of the people almost without exception who leave the country. The ranks of the wandering workers are recruited mainly from the poor valleys in the northern mountains, while the non-returning emigrants come mostly from the South, from Calabria, Sicily, the Abruzzi, the Basilicata &c, where domestic poverty drives the peasants in flocks across the sea, because they have nothing left to eat at home. In 1903, 507,000 left Italy; of this number 231,000 or nearly half left home for ever. Of these 77 per cent were men and 23 per cent women. Of children under fourteen there were very few, which shows that the struggle for existence sends abroad only those capable of working. Most of the emigrants were farmers, agricultural hands and masons. America was the goal of the greater number, quite half going to the United States, where the Italian emigrant contingent has almost doubled during the last ten years. South America is not sought so much on account of the economic crises that have latterly occured there; Italian emigration to Africa, Asia Australia is unimportant, but increasing. The periodical or temporary emigrants go chiefly to Austria-Hungry, Switzerland, Germany and France, from forty-five to fifty thousand going to each of these States; about 40,000 do not shrink from the cost of the journey to America, where they earn good wages and then return home.

The manifest duty of the Italian Government towards this ever increasing crowd of emigrants, is to give them help and advice, to protect them against the robbery of agents, and to assist them in their new home. To these ends in 1901 Emigration Laws were passed and published, and an Emigration Commission was created under the Foreign Office, which published, monthly, information of use to emigrants on the cost of living, wages, chances of work in the countries for which they are bound. The material for this is supplied partly by the Italian Consulate, partly by the official inspectors. The protection thus afforded by the Government to emigrants is of three-fold value. It guards them against unscrupulous emigration-agents by means of local committees, which are scattered all over Italy, and which assist by word and deed those who want to emigrate; secondly it protects them in the ports of departure and during the voyage—in fact the permit for carriage of emigrants is now only granted to shipping companies on condition that they fulfil all the requirements demanded; on every ship is a military doctor as inspector, who watches the health of the emigrant and the hygienic regulations of the vessel and finally protection is extended to the emigrant in his new country in countless ways. If this immense emigration is caused by sad conditions, it brings nevertheless much benefit to Italy; the emigrants send home yearly from two hundred to three hundred million lire, and they themselves become [illegible] for the trade of their old home. Genoa and Naples are the chief ports from which Italian emigrants sail.

MR. J. O. MILLER, after making over charge of the Viceregal Private Secretaryship to Mr. R. Nathan, on the 8th or 9th November, will rejoin the Revenue and Agricultural Department, but will be placed at once on special duty as President of the Survey Committee. This Committee will assemble in Calcutta about the middle of November.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 25th October was 624, giving a death-rate of 41·81 per annum per thousand as against 34·44 the corresponding period of last year, and 46·41 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers; 63, plague; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 57, diseases of the nervous system; 216, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 38, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 36; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 283; Hindu low caste, 78; Musalman, 132; Parsee, 16; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 28; Eurasian, 3; European, 7; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 446 as against 312, the corresponding period of last year, and 304, the average over the past five years.

THE silly season dies hard. The other day was recorded the alleged discovery in Cheshire of a carrot 5 feet 8 inch long. Now we raise our hats to a "perfectly-shaped potato weighing twenty-four ounces," and said to have been grown by a gentleman in Broadstairs. We now await with resolute composure the announcement of the pear with a stone in it, the grape-vine giving forth apples, and the five-legged calf. At the same time we hasten to add that we throw no doubt upon either the potato or the carrot. In fact, once, in our own garden, we——But that way madness lies!

BANNERS have been specially designed and prepared by the Imperial authorities for presentation to the various Colonial contingents which served in the late war in South Africa, in recognition of their valuable services to the Empire. In accordance with the desire expressed by the King, the presentation in each case is to be made by the Governor in as public a manner as possible, and as a special mark of his Majesty's favour. In Canada each of the following corps has been selected to receive one of the banners:—The Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and the Royal Canadian Regiment.

DURING her present visit to South Africa Princess Christian has met a number of people who knew her son, and has had the satisfaction of hearing many tributes to his unfailing tact and kindly disposition. One of these, coming from a Boer woman, is especially valued, since she is an inveterate enemy of the British nation, and the wife of one of the hardest fighters in the late war. The troops who were sweeping the Barberton district came one night to the home of this woman, on the Devil's Kantor, on the heights beyond the valley at Barberton. She showed an extremely hostile demeanour. Possession was taken of the house, and she was removed, with her six children, to a room apart from the chief portion of the house. Finding she required an extra chair, the Boer mother returned to ask for it, but there was a common reluctance to sacrifice any more seats. However, a quiet-looking young man came forward, and said: "Here, madam, is a chair for you." It was Prince Christian Victor. Carrying it for her, he stayed a little to talk to the children, and then taking one of the little girls on his knee, he asked her to sing the Volkslied. This the child did very readily. "And now," said the Prince, "you might sing me, 'God save the Queen.'" "No, never," exclaimed the child; "God can save her if He likes, I won't sing it—not for you, nor for nobody!"

POETRY AND LAW.

Now that the vernaculars have taken a place among the higher studies of the local University it is the duty of those devoted to the service of the mother-tongue to help in the cultivation of native literature. For this purpose works of such rare merit as "Sarasvati Chandra" and "Kavya Rasika" should appear more frequently. The best that has been brought out in prose and verse needs to be placed prominently before the student, and educative criticism framed on every literary production worthy of special notice. Worthy of attention is "KAVYA MADHURYA," a collection of Gujarati verse composed in the last quarter of the nineteenth and in the dawn of the current century. We owe the publication to the labours of Mr. Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria, B.A., of the Sagramji High School, Gondal; and in making the collection he has taken care to gather in the wheat and remove the tares from the harvest of modern Gujarati poetry. An attractive feature of the volume is an able review of Gujarati poetry, past and present. The comments on the varied phases of Gujarati verse disclose a critical mind raised above the ordinary level by the subtle influence of English literature and filled with wider ideals than an exclusive study of Oriental poetry can confer. At the very outset of his "critique," Mr. Anjaria expresses regret that so little should have been written upon the evolution and the history of the Gujarati language. He feels, however, that the twentieth century has aroused a new spirit which is voiced in the zeal that inspires the Gujarati writers of the present day. Mr. Anjaria rapidly reviews the period in which Gujarati poets have sung. Narsinha Mehta of Junagadh was the first Gujarati poet of distinction. No doubt Pratyut and Bhalan composed before him, but they do not therefore deprive Narsinha of the right of being revered as the father of Gujarati poetry, any more than Thales and Heraclitus take from Pythagoras the honour of being regarded as the father of Greek philosophy. The verses of Bhalam were mostly translations of the work of other minds. Narsinha Mehta, like a true poet unfolded new experiences, and sang to us "how it was with him." Devotion is the keynote of his poetry. His words come from the depths of his heart, and awake a sympathetic response in others. Barriers of caste and custom were as nought to him. He lived and worshipped in the temple of God, and longed for all mankind to meet him there on a common ground, and to realize the great truth that "things seen are temporal, things unseen are eternal." "Religion and ceremonies," says the poet, "are false gossip; worship, pilgrimage, the Vedas and Shastras, all these are devices to eke out a livelihood unless, oh man, thou knowest thyself, unless thou knowest the truth." Sanskrit and Hindi were respected in the days of Mehta; yet he sang in a sweet, simple strain, free from the impress of these languages. He wrote, not for the sake of writing, but because his thoughts were so passionate and alive that they demand an expression of their own.

The Princess Mira flourished contemporaneously with Narsinha Mehta in the first epoch of Gujarati poetry. Queen to the illustrious King Kumbho, Rana of Mewar, who, was not only a great warrior and a noble ruler, but a poet and a man of artistic tastes, Mira did not feel happy under his roof. "When the King sends her a letter inviting her to Mewar to live with him, she sweetly asks him in reply to abdicate the pageantry of the throne and to come and join her and her Sadhus in their pious work. To use her own words, the world 'tastes saltish' to Mira, and she prefers 'the ever-black blanket to the beautiful gown whose colours are treacherous and fade.' As Mr. Govardhanram Tripathi eloquently observes, "In one thousand sweet and homely songs has the broken heart of Mira sung itself out, and the love that the Rana had claimed in vain, was poured upon the divine and invisible ideal of her soul, and her little songs live to this day, having survived four hundred years. Pious women in Gujarat sing them in the presence of the same ideal and feel that they are nearer to heaven than the earth when Mira's music [illegible] Mehta and Mira sang in the fifteenth century. For the next hundred years and more very little worthy of note was written in Gujarati. But in the poems that did appear then, we hear the first sound-waves of that glorious music which was to fill the verse of the seventeenth century. Mr. Anjaria speaks at great length in testimony of the valuable services rendered by Premanand to the Gujarati language and literature. He is pre-minently the best poet that Gujarat can claim, and displays, according to his critic, a power of expression and of imagery not equalled in English literature by any, save Milton and Shakespeare.

Samal Bhatta another prominent figure of the second epoch, is selected for his poesy problems of every-day life. His verses spoke straight to the masses, and in producing variety in the selection of his themes and in his choice of words, he sensibly enlarged the diction of the Gujarati language. Akho, the goldsmith poet of the seventeenth century, expressed his ideas with Euclid-like precision and many of his laconic and pithy utterances have now passed into proverbs.

The third epoch was heralded by the rise of Dayaram, a sweet and pathetic poet, upon the horizon of Gujarat. Narmadashankar and Dalpatram are the two isolated figures of this epoch, and Mr. Anjaria's estimate of their relative merits bears evidence to his impartiality as a critic. He does not allow his opinions to be biassed by the prejudiced views of the devotees of one school or the other. He is not disposed to regard Dalpatram as a true poet, and the arguments he fearlessly advanced in support of this conclusion deserve the serious attention of all who wish to know what poetry really means.

The fourth and last epoch of Gujarati poetry is covered by the compositions of recent writers, and the volume under notice gives a collection of the more interesting of these modern productions, with a brief review of the distinctive features of such noted writers of the day as Narsinharao Bholonath, Goverdhanram, Madhavram Tripathi, Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, "Kanta," "Lalita," "Kalapi" (the late Shri Sursinhji, Thakore of Lathi), "Sehni" (Professor Balvantray Kalyanray Thakore), "Makarand" (Ramabhai Kalyanray) Mahipatram Nilkanth), Manishankar Ratanji Bhatta, and Harilal Harshadaray Dhruva. The collection of poems includes 125 pieces of unquestionable literary merit. In the commentary at the end of the volume the writer has freely quoted from Shakespeare, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats to show how poets of different climes agree in moods and experiences. The poems of "Kalapi" and "Lalita" are particularly charming on account of the simplicity of language and thought which distinguish them. Among Parsee poets, Ardeshir Framji Khabardar is the only writer who has been fortunate enough to win a place in the collection. His poem on "The Music of the Heavens" distinctly marks him out as an imaginative poet. "Kavya Madhurya" fills that place in Gujarati literature which Palgrave's Treasury does in English, and Mr. Anjaria's collection will be read in every Gujarati household as a thesaurus of the soul of the best poetry that has been written in Gurjar-Gira during the last thirty years.

Another instalment of William Heinemann's Favorite Classics, the SHAKESPEARE series, has reached India. These last four volumes are "Pericles" "Julius Cæsar" "King Henry V" and "The Taming of the Shrew." No time is being lost by the publishers in issuing those handy little volumes, the value of which is far beyond the price asked for them. For India they are just the thing, and many a man in the depths of the jungle will bless the happy thought that placed this light edition of Shakespeare within his reach.

THE Bombay Municipality has lately made a step in theright direction, says a correspondent of the "Indian Gardening and Planting," inasmuch as they are now ornamenting their thoroughfares by planting trees suitable for the purpose. The "Mountain Glory" Palm ("Oecodoxa regia") is being planted, in holes on the pavements, alternately with "Peltophorum ferrugineum." The latter will afford excellent shade and the former, when they grow, will add a grace to the streets of Bombay which will be much appreciated by all educated people.

A LAME STORY.

PHANTOM TORPEDO BOATS.

THE RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

TIME LIMIT IMPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Four battleships of the Baltic Squadron have arrived at Vigo and others are following.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky, with the arrivals at Vigo, was immediately notified they would not be allowed to coal or take in stores at Vigo. The Admiral replied that the ships were damaged and that was why they left the rest of the fleet. Despite the prohibition, five German colliers went alongside the warships. A Spanish cruiser then sent off boats to insist on compliance with the prohibition.

Three of the colliers have since sailed for Tangier.

In reply to further representations Admiral Rozhdestvensky undertook not to coal in Spanish waters, but asked to be allowed to take sufficient to proceed to Tangier.

Count Benckendorff has handed to Lord Lansdowne the preliminary reply of Russia expressing the fullest regrets and promising complete reparation when the official reports arrive.

A strong feeling prevails that no reply will be satisfactory which does not promise punishment of the culprits.

Meanwhile there is marked activity at the Admiralty, and the Dockyards are working at high pressure.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

Prince Keretelli, an officer belonging to the Russian battleship Imperator Alexander, now at Vigo, explains that a transport was steaming ahead of the fleet in the North Sea when it was suddenly surrounded by eight torpedo-boats and asked for help. The battleship division advanced and signalled to the strangers to leave or state their nationality. The strangers refused and advanced among the battleships. The report of a gun was heard, whereupon the Admiral forming up in line of battle replied to the fire, afterwards continuing the voyage.

The Admiral knew the Japanese had purchased torpedo-boats in England and, therefore, feared the strangers were Japanese torpedo-boats.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky in an interview published in Madrid declares he acted in accordance with his conscience in order to prevent destruction of his squadron.

Before leaving Libau he announced his intention of attacking any ship approaching the fleet.

The Spanish Minister of Marine announces that two Russian battleships are damaged and it is impossible for them to leave in 24 hours.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says nothing was received from Admiral Rozhdestvensky till one o'clock on the morning of the 27th.

LATER.

Admiral Rozhdestensky's official report has reached St. Petersburg. In it, he says that two torpedo boats were among the trawlers. He deplores the loss of life.

All parties are absolutely united in insisting on full reparation.

Public opinion in England over the North Sea outrage is at fever heat.

A Cabinet Council is summoned for to-morrow.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery have publicly declared they support movement.

The Channel fleet is at Gibraltar ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

It is expected at St. Petersburg that Admiral Alexeieff will shortly return there.

LATER.

The "Daily Mail" understands that Great Britain requires acquiescence in her demands for the punishment of the culprits and security against a recurrence of the incident, by this afternoon, otherwise the Channel Fleet will be instructed to ask the Baltic fleet to return.

Lord Selborne, first Lord of the Admiralty, left London last night for Portsmouth.

[Commenting on the North Sea incident, a contemporary recalls that the Baltic squadron ought to have sailed months before it did, but influences were at work, secret, intangible influences, to hamper and retard the departure every time the word ready went round. A battleship would suddenly run aground in waters where every square yard was known, sounded, chartered and buoyed. Another battleship would suddenly discover that its boilers had become strained. A third would find some unsuspected flaw in its driving machinery or steering gear. Worse still was the case of the battleship whose armour plates were by some terribly insidious act of foul play stove in. Clearly Japanese machination was in some undiscoverable way at the bottom of all these inexplicable troubles. When at last the Baltic fleet was able to put to sea, accompanied by an impressive arrangement of coaling appliances, such as the maritime world had never before beheld, the great floating dock, a huge solid structure of thousands of tons weight, smashed in two like a piece of matchwood. Thrice the fleet had to put back into harbour because of new defects brought to light at the eleventh hour. Gunnery trials only showed that the ships were unable to stand the shock of their own broadsides.]

If one wants to see what Protection has done for this country, says the "Brazilian Review," "look at sugar, that has been protected to such a degree that imports are absolutely impossible, and yet the industry is on its last legs, threatened by competition on the one hand and by loss of the foreign markets on the other. Protection is the excuse of incompetency and indolence for their shortcomings, and nowhere is its failure more clearly illustrated than here."

It is reported, says the "Times," that a Dane has made a discovery which will have the effect of rendering it impossible to tap wireless messages in course of transmission. It is also stated that the invention may be applied to exploding torpedoes at a considerable distance. An international Company will be formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the patents.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

Russia and The Powers.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The "Morning Post" understands that Russia is sounding the Powers with a view to securing the removal of the restrictions on the passage of the Dardanelles.

PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Liberal Unionist Resigns.

LONDON, OCTOBER. 26.

Mr. Henry Hobhouse, member for East Somerset has resigned.

[Mr. Henry Hobhouse, who is a nephew of Lord Hobhouse, has represented East Somerset at a Liberal Unionist since 1892 when he was returned unopposed. He was also returned without opposition at the last election in 1900. At a contested election in 1895, he polled 4,408 votes defeating Mr. J. Swinburn-Hanham (G. L.) by 1,074.]

SIR HENRY NORMAN DEAD.

Distinguished Soldier and Administrator

The death is announced of Field Marshal Sir Henry Norman.

A distinguished soldier and administrator passes away in Field Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman G. C. B., G. C. M. G., C. S. I. He was born on the 2nd December 1825 and was, therefore, at his death in his seventy-eighth year. He was educated at a private school and was appointed to the Bengal Infantry in 1844. Then began a period of distinguished and varied service in India which eventually just missed terminating in the Viceroyalty which he refused. He was adjutant of the 31st Native Infantry throughout Sikh War of 1848-49; took part in many actions on the Peshawar frontier at principal staff officer; served in command of a detachment in the suppression of the Sonthal insurrection; as assistant A. G. and acting A. G. throughout the Mutiny, 1858-59, including siege and capture of Delhi, relief and capture of Lucknow, and many minor services. He was appointed A. D. C. to Queen Victoria; and assistant Military Secretary to Duke of Cambridge and successively became MilitarySecretary to Government of India; Member of Council of the Viceroy of India; Member of Council of Secretary of State for India; Governor of Jamaica, and Governor of Queensland and was Chairman of the West India Royal Commission, 1897. Publications: Narrative of Campaign of the Delhi Army, 1857; Relief of Lucknow, 1857; pamphlets; articles in reviews. Recreations: yacht cruising. During his Governorship of Queensland he was described by Sir Samuel Griffith as one of the noblest men that ever set foot in Australia. This was immediately after a memorable occasion when a crowd of so-called unemployed hooted him on his way to open Parliament, for the part he had taken in connection with the Kanaka labour troubles. He became Governor of Queensland in April 1889—on the occasion of colonial opposition to the choice of Sir H. Blake—and during his six years of office his wise and beneficent administration endeared him to the colonists. During Mr. Gladstone's last Administration, Sir Henry Norman was offered the Viceroyalty of India which he at first accepted, and afterwards refused. He was knighted in 1873 appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1901 and in 1902 published a narrative of the Delhi Army 1857, the Relief of Lucknow 1857 and had written pamphets and numerous articles in Reviews.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

A drop of two thousand t ok place in plague mortality last week, owing the lessened death rate in Central India, Mysore, and Bombay Presidency. The total number of deaths in the whole of India was 13,871 compared with 16,111 in the previous seven days. Bombay Presidency had 8,172 deaths, Bombay city 75, Karachi 9, Madras Presidency 334, Calcutta 3, Bengal 187, United Provinces 1,276, Punjab 573, Central Provinces 485, Mysore 694, Coorg 2, Hyderabad State 570, Central India 1,170, Rajputana 279, and Kashmir 25.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

Major McClhinny is from leave appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Major Walton R. E. Executive Engineer, from leave is transferred from the North Western to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. W. G. Wood, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, officiates as a Superintending Engineer during Mr. Nicoll's absence on leave.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, OCT. 27.

A cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Ammunition Factory was played to-day and resulted in a win by the latter. The following were the scores :—

AMMUNITION FACTORY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Pais, c Jelahahab, b Stevens...	19	b Stevens	8
Sanmantoo, c Stevens, b Umfreville.....	5	c Umfreville, b Stevens	7
Laxton, c Hooper, b Umfreville	1	c Stevens b Umfreville	5
Master, c Wilkins, b Stevens...	7	c Hooper, b Umfreville	0
Gardener, c Yates, b Umfreville	2	not out	21
Peema, st Yates, b Stevens	7	b Stevens	7
Nisamudin, c Umfreville, b Stevens.....	11	not out	3
Cox, c Stevens, b Umfreville ...	2	Did not bat.	
Rhodoe, c Umfreville, b Stevens	14		
Hoyd, c Yates, b Umfreville...	0		
Erachshaw, not out	2		
Extras.....	5	Extras.....	17
Total.....	78	Total.....	68

Innings declared closed.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Captain Hooper, not out.....	9	b Erachshaw.....	2
Mr Wilkins, c Pais b Master	5	not out.....	17
Mr Yates, c and b Cox	10	c Peema, b Nizamudin	3
Captain Umfreville, c Peema, b Master.....	1	b Master.....	0
Mr MacGregor, c Nizamudin, b Master	5	not out	2
Major Carnegy, b Cox	0	To bat	
Colonel Stevens, b Master.....	2		
Mr Green st Pais, b Master...	0		
Mr Jelalahab, c Pais, b Master.....	0		
Mr Hirst, l-b-w b Cox	1		
Mr Noake, l-b-w b Master ...	2		
Extras.....	4	Extras.....	0
Total...	40	Total...	21

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

The Chitral reliefs arrived at Chakdara to-day all well.

The Chitral Reliefs arrived at Robat on the 24th, all well.

The 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Peshawar, will furnish a small camp guard of ten or twelve men for the Kabul Mission.

The staff of the Tibet force is now to be broken up. The senior officer will command the troops left in the Chumbi Valley.

A REMARKABLE METEOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 27.

Commander Hailstone of the Long Sand Lightship stationed in the Saugor roadstead sends the following interesting account of a meteoric stone that blazed through the atmosphere in full sunlight, which of itself is a unique experience :—

On Thursday, the 13th October at 10·25 a.m. (apparent time) I saw an aerolite fall from a little to the west of the zenith down towards the north-west horizon. It continued to burn for an angular distance of about forty degrees. Its colour was a brilliant blueish green at the head finishing off with an expanded silvery blaze at its tail end. The spectacle was most magnificent against the background of deep azure, and as the sun was within a short angular distance of the display and that in an almost cloudless sky the mass of the visitor must have been great judging from its intense luminosity during its passage through the above segment of the atmosphere.

THE DEATH OF A RANEE.

Mr. Dobbin, Coroner, with a jury, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, touching the death of Ranee Hemangine Dasee of Sovabazar who was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 8th instant. Colonel Walsh, as a result of his post mortem examination, held that death was due to failure of the heart's action. The chemical analysis disclosed no poisoning.

After some formal evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE SIBPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Correspondence has lately passed between the Government of Bengal and the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association with regard to the possibility of making the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur more attractive to Anglo-Indian lads. As a result of the correspondence, Government is now prepared to admit Anglo-Indian lads as day scholars without fee, subject to certain simple conditions.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, passed on the 17th September an examination in Law. He is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem with effect from the 17th September.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad :—Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., and Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S.

Captain C. J. Cumberlege, 122nd Rifles, passed on the 20th September an examination in Law according to the Rules relating to the appointment and examination of Cantonment Magistrates.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., is appointed a Senior Collector vice Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji becomes a Junior Collector vice Mr. Bagnell, I. C. S., promoted.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., is appointed a Senior Collector vice Mr. E. Lawrence, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., retired.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., becomes a Junior Collector vice Mr. Maconochie, I. C. S., promoted.

The names are arranged in order of merit. Messrs. Montgomerie, Macmillan and Bolus passed an examination in Marathi, Messrs. Turner and Cowan an examination in Kanarese, and Messrs. Husbands and Kissan an examination in Gujarati.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 22nd September: Passed with credit in parts I. and II. Mr. A. Montgomerie, I. C. S. Passed in Part I and with credit in Part II. Mr. A. M. Macmillan I. C. S. Passed in Parts I and II. Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S, Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S. Mr. B. W. Kissan, I. C. S., Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S. and Mr. G. H. Cowan, I. C. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel J McCloghry, F.R.C.S. (I.,) I. M. S., on return to duty, takes up his appointment as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, and has charge of the civil medical duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two weeks.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for 9 months, with effect from the 12th November or the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Acting Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

Mr. C. Johnston, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., temporary Engineer under convenant passed on the 1st October the professional examination prescribed in paragraphs 169 to 171 of Chapter II of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

Mr. C. B. Pooley, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 29th September, the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code.

The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railways, is republished for information :—Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted extraordinary leave without allowances for five days in extension of the leave sanctioned on 6th April.

PRINCES in exile, especially if they are also heirs or pretenders to shadowy thrones, have not only a difficult role to play, but their life is apt to become one of useless idleness. The Duke of Orleans, it appears, is about to enter on an undertaking which will afford opportunities for the display of the highest qualities of his race. Imitating his deceased cousin, Prince Henry of Orleans, the Duke is about to turn explorer. But while Prince Henry travelled in Central Asia and North East Africa, the Duke will follow the example of his sister's brother-in-law, the Duke of the Abruzzi, and has chosen the Arctic regions for the scene of his labours. The Duke is negotiating for the purchase of Nansen's famous vessel, the Fram, and is also desirous of securing Captain Sverdrup as skipper. If all be well, his Royal Highness hopes to start next year for Polar regions. If he is successful in getting both Sverdrup and the Fram, the Prince's expedition should be fruitful in results. He will take with him the good wishes of all concerned in geographical research. That the Duke should wish to go "furtherest north" is another proof of the compelling power of the unknown.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Fashions For Autumn.

VELVET AND LACE.

SOME SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Of the softest texture imaginable, and the lightest possible weight, the new woollen dress materials for the autumn are most fascinating, and lend themselves admirably to the picturesque modes of the moment. An improved kind of drap souple, known as drap chiffon, is being used most successfully to fashion the smarter kinds of tailor-made gowns. It is a wonderfully silky fabric, almost like the satin cloth of years ago, and as it seems to fall of itself into the most graceful folds, the skirts which are made in this material are very simply pleated at the waist, and need little or nothing in the way of trimming. Bodices in this cloth, too, can be advantageously adapted to any kind of figure, as the material is of a texture so firm and yet so soft that it can either be arranged in the form of a tight-fitting coat, with fairly long basques, or draped across from the shoulders, with handkerchief folds which cross in front, and which are drawn down under a deep waist-belt, either of soft leather fastened with a large gold buckle, or of taffetas to match the colour of the material, with a little ladder of bows down the centre. These plain, smooth cloths, which are almost as soft and supple as the finest suede, will be more worn for tailor gowns than any other kind of material during the autumn and winter, although black and white checks will also enjoy a certain vogue, made up with pleated skirts, cut upon the cross and, tight-fitting Norfolk or Newmarket bodices, made always with basques, and having smart little cravats in orange, emerald green or turquoise blue, to give a becoming touch of colour near the face.

For smarter occasions our tried friend taffetas will still be with us, but it will be a glorified taffetas, of the mousseline variety, surprisingly soft and silky, shot sometimes with chameleon colourings, and sometimes arranged with checks so infinitesimal in size that their detail is lost altogether in the distance, and only the general effect is visible. Very quaint and charming are these shot taffetas silks in old world colourings, and perfectly in harmony with the full, round skirts of many flounces and the pinked-out ruches and gathered rosettes, which will figure on many of the newest silk gowns, both for afternoon and evening wear.

Fine, smooth cloth was the fabric employed for the making of two smart walking costumes for early autumn. One gown is carried out in leaf-green cloth, with one of the most becoming skirts of the moment, arranged with flat pleats, closely stitched at the sides and back, and a penal of plain cloth down the centre of the front. The wide strappings which appear on the neat little bolero coat, and also on the sides of the skirt, are in soft green leather, finely stitched, and matching exactly the colour of the cloth. The bolero coat is also very prettily trimmed with folds of green and brown shot mirror velvet, drawn in and out through the cloth, and gathered up into full rosette bows at intervals. The same kind of trimming appears also, with excellent effect, upon the skirt. A little inner vest of biscuit-coloured suede, fastened with gold buttons and finished with a black satin cravat, and a turn-over collar in white canvas, embroidered in green and brown, give some delightful finishing touches to the gown. The toque is of green beaver, made in the newest torpedo shape. The brim is looped with chains of very large jet beads, and high on one side there is a tall black osprey. The other gown was a harmony in autumn-leaf colourings, specially suitable for these first days of October. A soft cloth in a warm but subdued shade of crimson was chosen for this gown, just the deep red seen at the moment in the leaves of the Virginia creeper. Wide bands of mirror velvet in a darker shade of crimson, bordered with bands of the width of sable, give an Early Victorian air to the bodice, and appear again upon the round, full skirt, while the trimming is completed by a deep waist-belt of velvet, and a number of quaint little velvet bows, scattered over bodice and skirt, almost like a flight of butterflies. The hat is made in the same crimson cloth as the gown, and in a most becoming French sailor shape, which will be very much worn this winter, in felt and in beaver as well as in cloth. A formal ruche composed of loops of darker crimson velvet outlines the crown, and at the back there are long velvet streamers, which can be either tied under the chin or left to hang loosely as preferred.

Velvet will play an important part in the winter fashions. It is one of the richest fabrics, but one of the most difficult to keep clean resenting the least touch of water and unless of the best quality it loses colour and lustre. The plain velvet weave is preferred for general wear. Velour is too heavy for a whole costume though it is much used for wraps. Corduroy will be popular for walking suits and hard wear but it is not a dressy material. Panne and chiffon velvet are more supple and pliable than the plain velvet, but they are not as good for general wear. The panne velvet is glossy with a satin sheen; the chiffon velvet has a longer pile than the panne, and looks as if it had been freshly dipped in water. Velvet brocades, mirror velvets, velvets ironed in imitation of moire silk metal and embroidered velvets are all shown in bewildering variety and at high prices. These fancy velvets make most effective dinner and restaurant gowns. One of the peculiarities of velvet is the fact that in the hands of a good dressmaker it will make the stout woman look thinner and the thin woman stouter. Many short women are afraid of velvet on the ground that it will make them look over-dressed. In reality, if properly handled by the dressmaker, it will give them a very dainty and piquant appearance.

In planning for one velvet gown, the woman of moderate means should choose black. Hunter's green, navy blue and rich brown are all good colours, but will not be found so satisfactory as black which can be worn with various combinations of lace and net. The single velvet gown should be made on tailored lines with a Louis coat, with which can be worn a fancy vest and lace half sleeves and ruffles. The skirt should, of course, train as it will have to do duty for evening wear. The extra bodice should be made quite simply with a bertha of real lace. An effective yet inexpensive bertha for a woman of mature years to wear with velvet is of black Chantilly over white chiffon. Rose point and Irish point are of course the ideal laces for berthas to be worn with black velvet, but their price is somewhat prohibitive. For women who can afford it the velvet gown may be designed more elaborately. The train may be as long as the functions for which it will be worn demand. There is nothing more stately for the afternoon reception than the graceful trained velvet skirt. The most extravagant trimmings and wraps will be worn with the skirt with a pronounced train. A striking combination on the reception gown of black velvet is a broad band of Irish point lace, edged with tiny fur heads or ornaments. For the tall woman the favourite lace band is from twelve to fifteen inches wide, run round the skirt just above the hem. Tiny sable ornaments two inches in diameter are used at the top and bottom of this lace band. Dispite the decree of fashion in favour of the one fabric costume, separate blouses will be worn with velvet skirts. Spangled black nets iridescent shades, spangled chiffon, showing metallic paiettes or embroidered in silver or gold threads, lace run with gold or silver thread—all these will be used either solidly or in combination with chiffons, nets, crepe de Chine, and the softest of silks. The long-front restaurant dinner-jackets are much worn, and combine well with velvet skirts. Lace is the most popular of all materials for these jeckets.

One of the prettiest features of the autumn ribbons is the shaded effect obtained by the use of the rainbow weaves. Perhaps the most striking is seen in a chiffon taffetas weave shading from a delicate white edge, through the lavender-greys, lavenders and finally into a royal purple. The same shading is found in the tones of red, blue, yellow, and green. The yellow rainbow ribbon is especially pretty, its tones running from palest corn to a burnt orange. Mahogany shades are new and rich looking, and they can be worn becomingly by the girl who has not too much colour. Triple bows of pink—the ashes-of-rose pink—a warm red, and a maroon make an effective trimming for a felt hat of chestnut colour. Ribbon flowers in the tinted satin will take the place of silk blossoms for trimming both the autumn and winter hats. Even the stems are of stem-green ribbon and French knots in silk make the stamens in the blossoms where they are prominent.

Orchids of mauve ribbon clustered with leaves of satin-back velvet ribbon are perhaps the most realistic of the artificial blossoms, as the ribbon seems to reproduce the soft, sheeny effect seen in that flower. Sash ribbons are more like the yards of old, moth-balled ribbon worn half a century ago, than anything this season of revivals has produced. Stiff, wide taffetas with a mauve ground have gorgeous pink roses scattered in regular lines through the centre, and a background has poppies standing out from it as if they could be plucked. Persian ribbons are shown in wonderful colourings, as are also the Louisine ribbons. Even the old watered ribbon sashes are again worn, and also a gold gauze ribbon.

It was really quite refreshing to hear amid the monotonous record of war horrors of Miss Jessie Ackerman's world-pilgrimage in the cause of Peace and Arbitration. She is prosecuting her propaganda with a tireless enthusiasm nothing seems to daunt. Certainly, much remains to be done in the peace cause as far as women are concerned. Why is it that we can get up such feverish interest in sport, grow frantically excited over card-playing, be unwearied in our search for complexion cures, and yet feel so little interest in a question which is not only of national, but of world-wide importance. All honour to the enterprise of our American cousins at any rate.

Apropos of servants, last week's "Queen" contained a most illuminating contribution to the "domestic servants" problem, from the pen of "A Mere Man." What shall we say to this pitiless diagnosis?—"Incompetent or careless mistresses are the root of the matter. When mistresses know their own business—as mistresses—thoroughly; when the dignity of labour of any kind is recognised; when skilled and faithful domestic service is rightly judged, we shall have a better class of servants and here less about this "eternal problem." Here is "a Daniel come to judgment," indeed, so let us profit by his words of wisdom and amend "our absurd social laws!" Meanwhile by way of adding to our social science, the question of what means are necessary to marry on is again being reviewed in a contemporary. The income judged necessary to support a menage will certainly make a good many people pause before rushing into matrimony, but if men are inclined to exaggerate the amount needful to marry on, I think the initial extravagance of intending brides must do much to frighten them. It is quite a common thing for a woman in the upper middle classes to spend hundreds of pounds to begin with on a trousseau that is out of all proportion with her station in life. So enormously has extravagance in dress increased that London tradesmen are at last agitating to get very necessary legal protection from the heavy risks they run through the debts incurred without liability by married women. The practice of fashionable customers persistently pledging their husbands' credit for gowns and hats has driven the milliners and customers to band themselves together for united and vigorous action.

However, we have other things to think about besides "chiffons" just now. What child-lover is there to whom the 1st of October will not be a red-letter day, seeing that on that date the new "Cruelty to Children." Act passed into law? Surely it should be a cause of unqualified rejoicing to every woman that one more guard has been ensured for those child-lives that so terribly need preservatives in too many of our poorer homes. During an interview with Mr. Benjamin Waugh, the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, he cited most heartbreaking cases of ill-treatment of the helpless mites for whom at last we are beginning to feel our national responsibility. The "children of wealth" may be encouraged to help the "children of want" in this matter. The children's League of Pity is purposely organized to enable those little ones whose lines are cast in happier places to help by their efforts the poor little victims of cruelty in the slums, and Miss Billinghurst, the secretary at the offices of the S.P.C.C. in Leicester-square, is ready to give a ready welcome to members living at home or abroad.

The Lyceum Club is tackling, among other woman's problems, the question of women as translators, and is organizing a sort of translation bureau, whereby the standard of work and pay alike is raised. Only those women, however, who have devoted themselves to it seriously realise what a laborious work translating is, though it is a field where women have been singularly successful. Women certainly are doing much to spread a knowledge of Continental literature, witness the very interesting article by that accomplished Italian scholar, Miss May Bateman, who in a record-breaking number for brilliancy of the "Fortnightly Review," writes anent the little known Sardinian authoress, Grazia Deledda—a writer who has already made herself famous throughout Italy, and has serious claims to consideration as a novelist. Apropos of distinguished Italian women, a highly interesting figure at the London annual dinner of the Comizio di Reduci e Veterani the other day was that of Signora Jemini, who has taken such a vigorous part in the Anglo-Italian rapprochement. This patriotic lady is known as the godmother of the flag presented to the Society of Veterans—which includes several Englishmen in its ranks—by the Italian women of London, and the banner in question, with its silver-blazoned inscription, waved, proudly over the high table where Signora Jemini as was fitting, had the lady's place of honour.

THE MADRAS ICE FACTORIES,

FRICTION WITH DEPOT-KEEPERS.

THE public of Madras are just now being put to some inconvenience with regard to the ice supply. At the various depots in the city complaints of scarcity of ice are made and the prices charged are higher than have hitherto prevailed. We have made some enquiries into the subject and have ascertained that there is no falling of whatever in the output at the two Ice Factories in the Poonamallee Road, owned by Mr. P. Vencatachellam, which are now being managed by Messrs. Ramsay and Co. The Factories are prepared to supply ice to the public at the usual rate of 3 pies per pound, but unfortunately these depot-keepers are giving trouble. Since the closing of the Crystal Ice Factory, owing to litigation, the depot-keepers of the Vencatachellam Ice Factories have been indenting for a much larger quantity of ice than they were entitled to under their respective agreements. The Managing Agents, of course, allowed them to take as much as they required, until it was brought to their notice that these depot-keepers were selling their ice at a higher rate than they were entitled to and were deriving profit thereby. Matters went so far that steps are being taken to have one of the leading men among these depot-keepers prosecuted for violation of his agreement. This step is being taken on the complaint of two European gentlemen who had been overcharged. In the meantime the Managing Agents have resolved not to supply depot-keepers with more than the quantity they are actually entitled to get under their agreements. This step has apparently vexed the depot-keepers and they are charging the general public as they like on the plea that there is scarcity of ice in Madras. The Managing Agents assure us that such is not the case and that the depot-keepers are bound by covenant to sell ice to the public at three pies per pound. Hence the public are requested to send in written complaints in every case in which they are overcharged to enable the Managing Agents to proceed against the delinquents and have their agreements cancelled.—"Madras Mail."

THE "Book Monthly" tells a pretty story. A well-known London doctor fills his pockets with little volumes, beautiful in coloured pictures, and gives them to his child patients. He declares that they seem to be better healers of illness, in such cases, than all the medicines in his pharmacopœia.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

SWEEPING THE ROADS.

The Corporation considered the report of their Committee on the sufficiency, &c. of the staff employed in connection with the work of sweeping roads and removing refuse &c. The Committee in their report stated as follows :—It will be remembered that the reports referred to the Committee deal with the following questions raised in Corporation Resolution dated the 26th August 1901 :—(a) The number of Inspectors and sub-inspectors, mukadams, scavengers and bigarees employed at present in each ward, for sweeping roads and removing refuse. Are they sufficient? The number of inspectors and sub-inspectors, mukadams and men employed for the removal of road detritus (mud) in each ward during the monsoon, and in dry weather. Are they sufficient for keeping the roads clean, especially during the monsoon? (c) Is it not desirable to transfer the work of removing road detritus from the Road Department to the Scavenging Branch of the Health Department? (d) Can the Municipal Commissioner suggest a better and more economical way of sweeping the streets of the City and a more expeditious method of removing the collected street-sweepings than those employed at present? As regards (a) the Health Officer has reported that the staff employed for the sweeping of roads is sufficient; with regard to (b) the late Executive Engineer, Khan Bahadur M.C. Murzban has stated that the staff, now employed, is sufficient for carrying out the work, but that it would be more efficiently carried out, if a larger sum of money were available; with reference to (c) the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer have reported that it is not desirable to transfer the work of removing road detritus, which is a part and parcel of the ordinary road repair work, from the Road Department to the Scavengering Branch of the Health Department; and with regard to (d) the question is under the consideration of the Executive Health Officer, who will, it is presumed, make a report on the subject as soon as he is in a position to propose a better method. The Committee beg to report that, after careful consideration, they find themselves in agreement generally with the views expressed by the Executive Officers and deem it necessary to make a recommendation to the Corporation only in respect of the arrangements for the removal of road detritus, which, in their opinion, are not quite sufficient, especially for the work to be done in the monsoon. Before the temporary arrangement, referred to below, was made, it used to be the case that mud was washed out by the rains and accumulated on the sides of roads and remained unremoved for a week or more until the Road Department men came and cleared it, the sweepers of the Health Department declining to remove it on the ground that it was not part of their work. This state of affairs was brought to the notice of the Health Officer at a meeting of the Committee held on the 7th July 1902. Dr. Turner promptly undertook to go into the matter and to see during the three months that followed what he, with the co-operation of the Executive Engineer's Department, could do for the expeditious removal of road detritus. The report of the action taken by him, which was submitted to the Committee after the monsoon, was very satisfactory. It showed that, with the assistance given by the Health Department, the Executive Engineer's Department were able to remove 3,918 cart-loads of mud more than they would otherwise have done, and that in consequence the condition of the road surface was materially improved. The money value of this assistance was calculated at Rs. 3,043, and the Executive Engineer (Mr. Murzban) suggested that, if it was considered desirable to continue this arrangement, either the Health Department should give similar assistance during each monsoon or a sum of Rs. 3,043 be provided for the work in addition to the grant provided for the purpose under "road repairs, and further that provision be also made for 16 new carts costing Rs. 150 each or Rs. 2,400 in all. During the monsoon of 1903 similar assistance was given to the Road Department by the Health Department, the additional cartloads of road scrapings removed being 3 200. But after this further experience the Health Officer reported that it would not be possible for his Department without detriment to its own proper work to render permanently the required assistance to the Engineer's Department. At a final meeting the Committee discussed the matter once again with the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Hall, and after hearing their views they came to the conclusion that the only way to see the work properly done was to strengthen the Road Department as suggested by Khan Bahadur Murzban Under these circumstances the Committee beg to recommend the Corporation to approve of the Road Department being given an additional grant of Rs. 3,043 and 16 new carts estimated to cost Rs. 150 each, the Commissioner being requested to make the necessary provision in the Budget for 1905-06. The Commissioner may also be requested to submit a report at the end of each monsoon as to the results attained by such strengthening of the Department.

Dr. Sukhia in his minute of dissent stated: I regret I cannot agree with the Committee to give any additional grant to the Road Department as they for years past did not give any satisfaction until help was given to them by the Health Department, which really deserves a reasonable grant, if it is asked for. From past experience I am strongly of opinion that any additional grant to the Road Department shall be a mere waste of public money and furthermore there should be no duality of action in the removal of road sweeping and refuse, which should always be under the supervision of the Health Department as the matter pertains to public health and not at all to Engineering science.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved that the report be approved and adopted and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

The resolution was carried, Dr. Sukhia being the only dissentient.

HEALTH EXHIBITION.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the proposed grant of Rs 2,000 towards the expenses of the Health Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, being met from the Surplus Cash Balance and that the Chairman of the Bombay Sanitary Association be informed accordingly. He said Mr. Baptista opposed the proposals at the Standing Committee on the ground that it was illegal for the Corporation to sanction it and that he saw no utility of the measure. However, Sir Bhalchandra hoped that Mr. Baptista was now convinced of the legality and utility of the measure.

Mr. Baptista observed that he still was of opinion that the action of the Corporation was illegal as the Act did not empower them to make such grants.

The resolution was then carried.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING WORKS.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the acceptance of the following tenders for the performance of the printing works by various departments of the Municipality for a period of three years :—

Name of the Tenders.	Division of the Printing Schedule for which their tender is the lowest.
Mr. Hassanalli Abdulali.	I.—Simple printing work such as letter forms, memo forms &c.
The "Times of India."	II.—Annual Report, Voters' List, Election Roll, Budget, &c.
The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar.	III.—Agenda and Proceedings of the Standing Committee and the Corporation &c.
The "Times of India".	IV.—Books, small, ruled and printed, such as Despatch books, Receipts books, &c.
The "Times of India."	V.—Books, large, printed and ruled such as Registers of bills &c.
Mr. Hasanalli Abdulali.	VI.—Large forms, printed and ruled.
The "Duftar Ashkara" and "Rast Goftar."	VII.—Forms of Contract.
The "Daftar Ashkara" and "Rast Goftar."	VIII.—Large books printed on hand-made paper, such as Ledgers, Account books, &c.
The "Times of India."	IX.—Books and Forms lithographed.
The "Times of India."	X.—Books printed and ruled, other than those included in IV and V.

He said it might be remembered that sometime ago the Corporation passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to report whether it would not be more advantageous and economical to let the printing contract in divisions than in one lot. The Commissioner subsequently reported that after carefully considering the question, he had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to divide the printing contract in lots and that while advertising for a fresh contract he proposed to divide the work in ten lots so that different presses might get an opportunity of tendering. The Corporation approved of the Commissioner's proposal and tenders were accordingly invited. The Corporation were now asked to accept the lowest tenders, which, if they approved, would save them a sum of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE LATE MR. PEARSON.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved "that with reference to his letter the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation had learnt with much regret of the death of Mr. W. Pearson, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer; that as

recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 9,723 from surplus cash balance for payment of the compassionate allowance due to the family of the deceased officer." He said the late Mr. Pearson served the Municipality for a number of years, with marked ability. He (the speaker) had personal experience of the ability of the deceased officer, when he assisted the Committee of the Corporation in revising the "refund" rules. He had placed the matter before the Committee in such a masterly manner as to show the fallacy of some of the arguments of the Chamber of Commerce.

The proposition was agreed to.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Consideration was given to a report of the Committee regarding the arrangements at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs for separately storing filtered and unfiltered water. The Committee in their report stated:—The object with which the Commissioner was asked by Corporation Resolution No. 1226, dated 25th June 1903, to report whether any and, if so, what arrangements existed at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs for separately storing filtered and unfiltered water was to see if it could not be arranged to distribute filtered and unfiltered water separately to the consumers, the former being during certain hours and the latter during other hours of the day. The Water Engineer (Mr. Bruce), whose report the Commissioner has forwarded with his letter above quoted, states, with regard to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, that "all the water delivered there is filtered." This is not strictly accurate as only the Vehar water delivered at the Bhandarwada Reservoir is filtered, and not the Tansa water which is also delivered there. But as the Tansa water, even when unfiltered, is considered good and potable, the question of supplying the filtered and unfiltered water separately from Bhandarwada may, the Committee think, be left aside for the present. At the Malabar Hill Reservoir only a portion of the water received from the Tulsi Lake can at present be filtered, and therefore a mixture of filtered and unfiltered water has to be supplied to the city; and Tulsi water is, as the Corporation are aware, generally very impure. Mr. Bruce's original objection to the proposal for alternate distribution of filtered and unfiltered water from the Malabar Hill Reservoir was that "it would be impossible to prevent the admixture of filtered and unfiltered water, as (1) there is no means of separately storing the latter, and (2) a duplicate system of pipes would be required for its distribution." The Committee held a meeting at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and there, with the Water Works and also a model of the works before them, fully discussed the matter with the Executive Engineer Mr. Hall the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, Mr. Bhada, and Special Officer Mr. Sherring, and came to the conclusion (the officers abovenamed agreeing) that if (as was suggested by Mr. Bhada) the Storage Reservoir was used to store filtered water alone and the filtered water drawn thereform for supply and if unfiltered water was only stored in and supplied from the settling tank (which should be thoroughly cleaned, it not having been cleaned for five or six years as the Committee were informed), none of Mr. Bruce's objections would stand. Neither a duplicate system of pipes nor any structural or other alterations in the Reservoir would be necessary, no portion of the works at the reservoir would be exposed to any risk of collapse, and none of the consequences feared by Mr. Bruce would follow. The Committee accordingly asked the Commissioner to be so good as to arrange for the separate supply of filtered and unfiltered water as an experimental measure for such time as he thought practicable, and inform them of the result of the experiment so as to enable them to make a definite report to the Corporation. At a further meeting of the Committee the Commissioner, although admitting that it was possible to arrange for an alternate supply in the manner indicated, expressed the opinion that it was unnecessary to carry out the experiment suggested by the Committee, because the new filters in course of construction at the Malabar Hill Reservoir were expected to be ready before the monsoon of 1905, and because at present even the unfiltered Tulsi water was clean. The Commissioner further stated that time had been successfully used as a conguland for purifying the water in the settling tank and that if in the next hot weather, the water in the settling Tank was again found to be very impure, it would be purified by lime, and that thereafter, the new filters being completed, all the water distributed from the Reservoir would be after filtration. In these circumstances the Committee beg to report that although it is possible, it is not now necessary to arrange for separate storage and distribution of filtered and unfiltered water at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

On the motion of the Dr. N. N. Katrak, the report was recorded.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

A CANADIAN MAGISTRATE'S MORNING'S WORK.

JUSTICE, NOT LAW.

Mr. John Foster Fraser, a familiar figure in the House of Commons Press Gallery, and who hopes one of these days to oust Sir James Woodhouse from the representations of Huddersfield, has been spending part of the recess in Canada. The impression he has gained during a tour through the Dominion are being put into black and white for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen. Here is an extract from a glowing article on Toronto, the most British of Canadian cities, appearing in the "Yorkshire Post":—

The only place I saw a hustle in was in the police court. I had a seat on the bench one morning alongside Colonel Denison, the magistrate. He is a good type of the breezy, unconventional Canadian soldier. He called out the names of the prisoners himself, and administered the oath himself to save time. With some acquaintance of the slow formality of an English court, I was a little breathless at the slap-dash manner in which he disposed of forty cases in exactly forty minutes. There was no red tape. The Colonel asked a question here and a question there, and "You'll go to prison for sixty days. Send William Flannigan," he wound up. There was an assault case. A lawyer asked for a remand. "Do you say the prisoner didn't commit the assault?" "No, your Honour, I don't say that, but ——." "Well, he can go to jail, for fourteen days. Send up James Sandford." At the end of the forty minutes I presumed to congratulate the Colonel on his expedition. "But," I asked, "you don't go so fast when you have a point of law raised?" "I never allow a point of law to be raised. This is a court of Justice, not a court of law. Not so long ago a young attorney wanted to quote law, against my sending his man down for six weeks. He wanted to quote Mathews, I think. 'Well,' said I, 'Mathews may be a great authority on law but I guess he hasn't got as much authority as I have in this court. Your man goes down for six weeks.'"

SIR HENRY IRVING'S SWANSEA FAREWELL.

Any great public emotional occasion in Wales is incomplete without the impressive singing of hymns. At Swansea at the conclusion of the performances of "The Bells," Sir Henry Irving was called before the curtain, and was greeted with great cheering. Then someone in the gallery commenced the hymn "Lead, kindly light," and the strain was taken up by his companions, and in a few seconds the whole audience had risen and was fervently singing Newman's beautiful hymn. An attempt was made to suppress the singing, Sir Henry interposed, expressing his delight with it, which, he said, would be for ever engraven on his memory. Then another Welshman, with a full, rich voice, struck up "God be with you till we meet again," and again the audience joined in heartily. Sir Henry Irving stood with bowed head and was deeply moved. He said that he should never visit Swansea again as an actor, but he hoped to return as a friend.

THE "Fiji Times" completed thirty-five years of existence last month, and gives itself the following pat on the back to celebrate the occasion:—"Through heat and hurricane, measles and influenza, Governors and Administrators, we have never missed an issue, but have, indeed, since deemed advisable, been able to appear a day beforehand to our near subscribers! Legislation for the natives has but succeeded in loading them with taxes, diseases hitherto unknown to them, and given them the moral status of a slave-driven people. Legislation for Europeans has closed our doors on capital, banished the possibility of a small farmer growing tea, coffee, or cotton (each item eminently suited to production by our soil and climate), and kept the European population at a standstill for the past 15 or 20 years. And so, with the beginning of our 36th year of life, we stand, if not in the full flood of youthful enthusiasm for 'a good time coming,' at least with the man's consideration that 'it's a long lane that has no turning,' awaiting the advent of the new Governor, who might justly be called, 'The Autocract of the Fijis, His Excellency Mr. im Thurn.'"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MILITARY CONCENTRATION ON THE FRONTIER.

On the 15th instant the last of the Regular troops beyond the administrative border in the direction of Waziristan were withdrawn. The 28th Punjabis with two Maxim guns marched out of Miranshah in the Tochi, their destination being Dera Ismail Khan; while the small detachments of the 5th Cavalry and 22nd Punjabis at Nili Kach and Kajuri Kach in the Gomal moved respectively to Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan. The three posts named were made over to the Waziristan Militia, who will now be responsible for their safe keeping. Thus by slow degrees the policy of concentrating troops at strategical points on the North-West Frontier is being carried out only Fort Lockhart on the Samana now being held in any strength. The Malakand and Chakdarra stand on a separate plane altogether, as these must be held by Regulars in order to secure communication with Chitral. The net result gained is that at Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan there are comparatively large garrisons each with its flying column ready to move out in case of trouble and check any tribal rising. The Militia raised in the last four or five years have now had thrown upon them the full responsibility of keeping the peace, and it is hoped they will be equal to doing this as they are fortified by the knowledge that troops can be moved quickly into Kurram, the Tochi and the Gomal. It was a bold line of policy which Lord Curzon laid down, and if it had been hastily carried out there would probably have been raids and risings in several directions. But the plan was adopted of giving up one or two posts at a time and then waiting to see if the Militia were sufficient to over come the restless spirits among the tribesmen. The counter-raids into Waziristan and the wiping out of the Gumatti outlaws were also incidents in the period of transition, and these operations had an excellent effect locally. It is never safe to make predictions as to the behaviour of this or that lawless tribe and more particularly of the clans which inhabit Waziristan, but the principle that has been adopted is sound enough in itself and it is now being given a fair trial. From the military point of view the concentration of strength is admirable: it remains to be seen whether political control can be maintained with only Militia immediately at hand to check disorder and prevent raiding parties from adventuring into our settled districts on the Borderland.—"Pioneer".

WAR-TIME IN RUSSIA: A STATION IMPRESSION.

BY JULIUS M. PRICE.

Moscow, September 26.—The magnificent station which is the startingpoint of the Siberian Railway is usually a scene of great animation on the four nights a week when the trans-continental expresses leave, but yesterday it was packed to overflowing, for a large contingent of officers was leaving for Manchuria, and all Moscow seemed to have turned up to give them a hearty send-off. The departure took place shortly before midnight, and in spite of the lateness of the hour two regimental bands were present, so there was no lack of music to help to liven up a remarkable scene. The Kursk station is said to be one of the finest in the world and in the vast waiting-room and restaurant, under the brilliant electric light, the crowd of officers in their smart uniforms and the many well dressed women gave the impression rather of a festive gathering than a leave-taking under particularly pathetic conditions. Here and there, however, one could not help noticing handkerchiefs being place furtively to pretty eyes when the first warning bell on the platform rang out to an ounce that the hour for departure was rapidly approaching.

Two long tables, covered with white cloths, were laid out with a big array of glasses on the platform itself, and here all the officers present assembled just before the train left. Champagne was handed round, and then the commanding officers made short speeches to the gallant men who were about to start for the front, concluding by placing round the neck of each one a thin gold chain with a small good-luck souvenir attached, presented to them by their brother officers. The Russian "kiss of brotherhood" then ensued, as is usual on such occasions, after which cheers were called for, all raised their glasses, and the station positively vibrated with the heartiness of the response which was taken up again and again by the dense crowd of people standing round. The enthusiasm was absolutely contagious, and one found oneself unconsciously taking part in the proceedings.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Headed by the bands, a move was then made to the platform where the train was ready to start, and here one saw many a last sobbing farewell taking place as the dence crowd surged round the carriages to give a final shake of the hand and a God-speed to friends. With the usual punctuality of Continental trains, on the very stroke of the hour the big warning bell rang out and the engine's whistle responded immediately, the massed bands struck up an inspiriting martial air, and amid the deafening cheers of the crowd and the frantic waving of hats and handkerchiefs the huge train moved majestically away into the darkness of the night. It was as intensely dramatic a scene as I have ever witnessed, and will long linger in my memory.

It is, I believe, usually admitted that it is a pity to spoil a fine stage effected by an anti-climax; but at the risk of doing this I must narrate what took place next. The crowd had scarcely dispersed, and I was hurriedly finishing my sketch when a dimly-lighted train, composed of third-class carriages only, backed up to the platform just vacated. The immense iron doors at the extreme end of the building were opened, and there entered slowly a long, dismal procession of over two hundred prisoners bound for Siberia. They were all clothed in the hideous Arab garb of the Russian convict, and the clanking of their heavy chains rang out in the now deserted station in weird contrast to the cheering of the crowds and the gay military music so few minutes previously, while, as though to add to the impressiveness of the effect, at this moment the lights on the platform were turned down. No dramatist could possibly conceive a more sensational "curtain."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, October 28.

1 Members are requested to draw their saddlery, Arms and Equipment without further delay and are reminded that special care of the Carbine is required

2 The squadron will parade early next month in marching order i.e. with water bottles, and haversack and Members are requested to appear complete in every detail

3 The regular attendance of recruits at the Riding School is particularly requested so as to enable them to be passed out by the Adjutant.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 28.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible

2 The opening Parade of the season will take place, on Saturday, the 5th November 1904. Time and place will be notified hereafter. Cadets to attend

3 The Rifles Range of the 112th Bo Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing for members of the Corps from 28th to the 20th Instant. Section Commanders are requested to get the men of their Section to turn out

4 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head Quarters as early as possible

5 The Rifle Meeting of the G I P Railway Volunteers will now be held from the 31st October to the 2nd November 1904. "All Comers Match" in this Rifle Meeting will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on the 31st instant at 9-30 a m Railway Time and not as previously notified

6 There will be a parade for "E" Coy (Cyclists) at Head-Quarters to-day Friday the 28th instant at 7-45 pm.

Dress—Drill order, Forage Caps to be worn

7 There will be communicating Drill for all Non-Commissioned Officers at Head-Quarters on Monday the 31st instant a 6 p.m.

8 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy No 3849 Vol M E Jackson

By Order.
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

WE are pleased to see that Mr. Hall Caine has at last spoken upon the marriage question, for there was no prospect of the public mind attaining to the certitude which is desirable on such a subject until it had learnt the views of one who is, beyond all detraction, the accredited representative of Man. The issue, of course, is whether the marriage state should or should not be an eternal city. Mr. Caine, it is pleasing to find, is on the side of the domestic angels, for we feel confident that Mr. Meredith's programme of leasehold unions has not awakened any conspicuous fervour in the sex with whose interests it is most intimately concerned, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." Mr. Caine does not believe "that marriage should be made for fixed periods and then the children taken over by the State," and we may pin out faith once more to the stability of social order.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

FEARS AND FACTS.

From the Alps comes news full of terror for imaginative persons without engineering experience. The constructors of the Simplon Tunnel—that grand and daring work—have, we are told, bored their way to a fount of "boiling water"; and the correspondent who telegraphs these tidings adds a terrifying touch to his message. It is feared, he says, that when the excavators have gone yet a little further they will encounter a "molten mass."

Let us briefly examine these statements in the light of experience. This hot water terror is nothing of a novelty, as a brief review of the great undertaking will serve to show.

The Simplon railway tunnel, which is to have a length of 12 1-4 miles—or three more than the St Gothard—was begun in August, 1898. The probability—nay, the certainty—of considerable heat being encountered as the work progressed was in the minds of its projectors. They laid their plans accordingly. To begin with, they resolved to adopt the novel method of two parallel bores, to be fifty-six feet apart, and connected at intervals by oblique galleries. That arrangement was designed to assist ventilation in the future. Then, to lower the temperature during construction, the engineers devised an elaborate system of hydraulic mains, intended not merely to cool the air by cold sprays, but to dilute the hot water that would assuredly be encountered. The conditions ensured the presence of heat. It was known that the tunnel in its central section would have above it six thousand feet of solid, snow-capped mountain—mergarite, gneiss, chalk, mica and gypsum. Weight involves pressure, and pressure involves heat. "The rock in the middle of the tunnel will probably have a maximum temperature of 120 degrees F., which during construction will be lowered to a maximum of 80 degrees F." Those were words of forecast, and though they have not been verified precisely, they will assist the reader to understand that the "difficulty" now encountered was anticipated in character if not in degree.

But what is even more important to bear in mind: the present alarmist telegram is merely an instance of history repeating itself. Just such an alarming telegram came to hand more than a year ago. It was to the effect that: "In consequence of hot springs having been encountered in the tunnel, the heat is insupportable, and the work will probably have to be abandoned." Laymen were greatly perturbed, but the experienced only smiled. "Little you know," the latter said, "the skill, the perseverance, and the ready resources of the able engineers directing the work. They are very far from being beaten. Nay, they have made ample preparation to deal with the situation you deem so terrifying."

When that panic occurred the tunnelling had progressed six miles and a quarter on the north and four miles and a half on the south. In other words one mile and a half remained to be accomplished. To-day, when once more there arises a cry of alarm only two hundred yards separate the two borings. Think of it—little more than a ninth of a mile! So that considerably more than a mile of mountain has been penetrated in heat which to quote the telegram was "insupportable." The sender of the telegram had not known all the facts. Water of "insupportable" heat had in truth, been encountered. To be precise water of a temperature of 1·3 deg. F. came gushing out and as was drily pointed out at the time, had it been allowed "to fall upon the workmen injury would have resulted." But it was not allowed to fall upon the workmen. The simple expedient was adopted of diluting it with cold water from the hydraulic mains. As at the same time the air was cooled by means of high-pressure water-spray to from 20 deg. to 25 deg. F., the men worked in comfort.

Those who have knowledge of earlier tunnelling experiences will appreciate the significance of the fact just mentioned, and in this connection we may remind our readers that, owing to the Brandt drill suppressing all dust, for five years there was not one single case of miners' phthisis among the 3,000 men engaged in the boring, while only eleven deaths have occurred in the works during the six years that the tunnel has been in course of construction.

As for the sensational report that the remaining two hundred yards of boring will reveal the mountain as possessing a heart of fire, let the reader take courage from the thought that this is but a suggestion, and that it derives no support from geology. Should the misgiving prove to have any measure of justification the engineers will be confronted by a problem indeed difficult. But, without rein being given to fancy they are sufficiently entitled to our sympathy in that, because of an increased measure of heat in the water encountered, the work is delayed.

The steady advance of nineteen feet per day—which would have seen the tunnel completed at the end of this month—has been interrupted. Our Paris correspondent, who has doubtless had good source for his information, mentions next January as the date that will probably see the culmination of the greatest engineering enterprise of our time.

That our optimism may not go unsupported, we append the report of an interesting interview.

Seen by one of our representatives as to his own experiences of such difficulties, Sir Westman Pearson, the well-known engineer and contractor, admitted that in none of the troubles he had had to encounter had he ever been in such hot water as this. He, however, thought that, so far as was known at present, there was no need for alarm as to the completion of the tunnel and its subsequent safety. In his opinion there was nothing in the apparent disaster which would not be rectified by a couple of months' rest. The difficulty of the scalding water was a natural one and would be overcome. He doubted the likelihood of its being now found that the rocks were molten. —"Daily News."

KAISER INTERFERES.

WANTS THE LIPPE THRONE FOR HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

German newspapers of all opinions express their regret that the Emperor has once more plunged into party controversy by intervening in the dispute about succession to the Lippe principality.

There are two claimants. One is the son of the Regent, who died last week at Biesterfeld, and the other is a Schaumburg-Lippe, the Emperor's brother-in-law. Count Leopold Lippe-Biesterfeld has already assumed the regency, and the Government of Lippe has proclaimed his regency.

But to this the Kaiser has replied by telegraphing to the Count: "As your right to the succession is not legally clear, I cannot recognise your accession, and shall not allow the troops at Lippe to take the oath of allegiance to you."

The Government of Lippe has retaliated by publishing a strong protest against the Kaiser's sensational message, and offering to again submit the question to an impartial tribune.

Seven years ago a court of arbitration, under the presidency of the King of Saxony, adjudicated in favour of the Lippe-Biesterfeld claim.

The case has its humorous aspects, owing to each side questioning the purity of the other's descent. The Biesterfeld allege that some time about the Middle Ages an ancestor of the Schaumburgers married a lady without royal blood in her veins, while on the other hand the Schaumburgers have unearthed two ancesters of the Biesterfelds whose blood was not blue.

The Principality of Lippe is twenty-five miles long and twenty miles wide, and has a population of 140,000. Its capital is Detmold, a town of 10,000 inhabitants.

LET DOGS DELIGHT.

IF the story told of a birthday-party to dogs given by a leader of the small and select society circle known in New York as the "Four Hundred" be true it is one more proof that the world in which we live is very mad in parts. There are some who fret their lives out in the vain and hopeless quest of work they want to do: others wear their lives out in working writes a Home paper. But there is a small residuum whose principal trouble seems to be to find some new excitement for idle and to them useless hours. The story goes that the society leader in question gave the birthday-party in honour of his wife's Pomeranian dog. Eight dog guests sat down at table decorated with flowers, and the dogs' mistresses sat behind and helped the waiters in the service. As the dogs could neither smoke nor play bridge after dinner, cats were introduced to be hunted, to the immense delight of the dogs and the ladies who belonged to them. If this be one of the amusements of the "Four Hundred," it is a pity they cannot be sent to some institution from which they may one day, when they have learnt wisdom, be allowed to emerge, but not the "Four Hundred."

THE next estimates of the Australian Federal Government will provide for a considerable sum for the purchase of new field guns. As this will only be carrying out a policy formulated by the late Labour Government, no opposition is expected to the vote.

AN opal mine near White Cliffs, New South Wales, has just been discovered through a boy eight years of age named Leaver. While playing near his home he unearthed, six inches below the surface, a stone weighing 11 oz. and brought it to his mother to show her "the pretty bit of rock."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

There is a piano dealer in Hamburg who has a firm belief in the virtues of topicality. One of his advertisements appears in a local paper, and is as follows:—"A unique opportunity. To be sold, at greatly reduced prices, pianos, grand or cottage models, in rosewood, walnut, and other cases. These magnificent instruments were manufactured to complete orders from Port Arthur the have been taken into stock in consequence of the siege. Apply—." A writer with such gifts is wasted in the piano trade. He should have been a war correspondent.

Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, is somewhat put out at the publicity given to his theory regarding old age and its cure—that old age is due in a large measure to colonies of vicious microbes in the large intestine. He points out, however, that birds are much longer-lived than mammals, being fortunate in the lack of that obnoxious organ. A mouse only lives some four or five years, while a canary often reaches fifteen and sometimes twenty years, surpassing in longevity dogs or even the bulk of horses. The learned professor is of opinion that science will soon give man the chance of a tranquil, normal old age. The longer a man lives the longer he desires to live, adds the doctor.

At least one trade in Italy is said to be very flourishing at the present time. The "marriage-broker" is a public functionary whose popularity is undoubted. He has very elaborate offices and more elaborate books, and on the pages of these books there are recorded the names of eligible young ladies who are not averse from the attentions of eligible young gentlemen who may happen to come along. Also there are the names of eligible young gentlemen in a like plight. Why the brokers do not shuffle them into couples is not explained; but seeing that we are assured that the pages of the books are crowded with names of both sexes, it is not clear why such a vast amount of trouble should be necessary to supply the needs of the clients. The payment is on results, and the brokers ramble about searching for blondes of sufficient fairness and brunettes of sufficient darkness, so to speak—the latter, one would imagine, being somewhat easy to find, if they go about it the right way, in Italy. The "broker" is indemnified from responsibility if the marriage which he may happen to bring about turns out to be unhappy. It would be a lively business if he were not indemnified; but there seems to be a basis here for novel with a new plot, if any reader cares for the information. A. is a girl in love with B., who is a broker. She gives him a description of the man whom she wants to marry, and he does not recognise the description. He engages another broker, and gives him the description of A. The rest may be imagined.

In a recent pamphlet presented to the French Academy of Science M. Negris gives some interesting data on the phenomenon of changes in the level of the ocean bed as shown in the case of the Mediterranean, which sea, he shows has greatly increased in depth. Formerly a bridge 3,000ft. long united Leucade to the Continent. To-day it is submerged, the foundations of the work were discovered eleven feet beneath the surface. It may, therefore, be concluded that since the construction of the bridge the sea has risen at this point over nine feet. At Itea, in the bay of Amphissa, a mole has been observed that is also over nine feet beneath the surface. At Rhenea there has been found a completely submerged dock evidently of Roman construction, the depth of the sea above the dock at places being fully nine feet. From all of these facts one may conclude that there has taken place an important increase in the depth of the sea at these places since the Roman period—an increase of at least nine feet in about two thousand years.

English continues to be "spoke" on the Continent. Here is a further example of how it is written, in this case at Ollioulles, in France. It occurs in a circular forwarded thence to a Manchester correspondent:—"The South Advertiser" was not published during two months (August, September), but will reappear in the month of October as the flower season in our country will recommence than and will continue in the interest of all friends and menbers to end in the same manner as before. But some little changements will be made to fulfill better the accepted charges and to safegurard better the interests of the growers, representatives, senders, and commissions-agents, not forgetting some firms which were doing all their possible to make damage to the Journal; the "South Advertiser," will continue the same way not seeing the difficulties which will appear. And more, of which space forbids quotation, to the same effect. British firms are sometimes blamed for not sending out circulars in the languages of foreign countries with which they want to do business. In view of [illegible] do not.

Melodrama has gone far in New York. Here is a description of one which has just been brought out in that progressive city:—"The new play is full of incident and excitement of the more conventional kind for three acts; it is in the last act that madness reigns supreme. The stage is set in the presence of the audience, and then the audience is in effect asked to imagine itself an imaginary audience, to kindly become a part of the cast, while the players on the stage play a play within a play to this audience which is not an audience. And while this play is going on the story rushes to its final climax. Men leap from boxes to the stage; women faint in the orchestra with long-drawn, well-simulated, ear-piercing shrieks; the female villain rises in all the glory of her yellow gown in a stage box and declaims a boy in the upper gallery slides down a rope to the pit and mounts on the stage with the proofs that free the heroine, and well-ordered chaos reigns supreme. It may not be drama, but it is exciting, and highly diverting to adults as well as the children."

The farmers of North Lonsdale, Westmorland and Cumberland who have determined to form a Lake District Agricultural Society may still have something of interest to learn which the philologist can tell them. Within the radius of what was formerly known as Cumbria (which embraces the Lake district) is to be found a mountain breed of sheep that have no congeners in any part of the United Kingdom, nor anything like them, the blackfaces of Scotland being the nearest approach to them in appearance and habits. Not being able to account for this, or for the origin of their name, "Herdwicks," the old local historians invented the story that the progenitors of these queer little sheep escaped ashore from one of the stranded warships of the Armada, and that they were of Spanish origin. The guide-book manufacturers—down, at least, to 1898—complacently repeated the yarn, not thinking it worth while to inquire whether or not there were any breeds of sheep in Spain similar to the Herdwicks. There is not, but these Herdwicks—now considerably improved—are the very "counterfeit presentment" of the sheep the Herdwicks. There are not, but these Herdwick is of pure Icelandic origin. When the Armada story was invented little or nothing was known of the long Norse (Viking) occupation of Cumbria.

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

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where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
Carbolic Soap
has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.
Calvert's Disinfecting Powder
is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.
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Meritorious because absolutely pure. Pure Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
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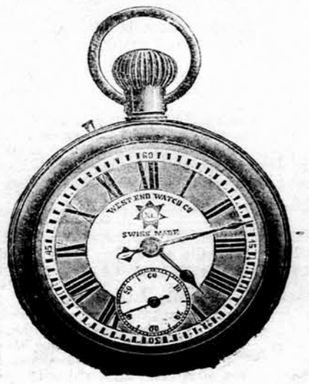

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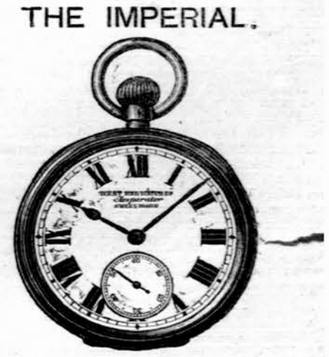

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THE WEST END WATCH Co., 11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE G. P. O. BOMBAY.

PURELY PERSONAL.

"WHEN Mr. Seymour Hicks himself, one of the most successful actor-managers in London, gives so much attention to the dress department of a new production as to organise a Private View of the ladies' costumes a few days before the first night, it is hardly surprising to find other managements attaching the same importance to the advertising of a play through the show-rooms of Madame Mantalini. This (says my "Green Room" correspondent) seemed to me to be a very useful sort of reflection to take with me when I visited the Savoy Theatre to say a few consoling words to Mrs. Brown-Potter about the painfully sudden death of "The Golden Light."

But, as it turned out, the words were not wanted. Mrs. Brown-Potter is a brave woman, and we all know how brave people hate to have their defeat defended. The play is bad, she said calmly, and as a bad play it has failed, and deserved to fail. I am more disappointed than I dare trust my heart to tell, but it's no use crying over spilt milk, even when the milk is composed of gold, and hopes, and hard labour! I felt that the disappointment of the actress must be keen indeed. The occasion of the production of "The Golden Light" marked her first experience of management on her own account, and the season was represented by three performances, one less than Mr. George Alexander's record with Love's Carnival, at the St. James's.

"But might not "The Golden Light" have been carried along for a week or so on the advance booking?" "Quite possible," answered Mrs. Brown-Potter. "Quite possible, and quite impossible." I looked for an explanation, and the American actress with the golden light in her hair put one to my hand "Possible," she said, "because the booking before the production was very large, and after was quite considerable—or would have been if my manager had not had it intimated to applicants for seats that I was stopping the play on Saturday night. Impossible, because the playing in the piece for many more nights, with the merciless—perhaps kindly merciless—remarks of the critics ringing in my ears, would have been too great a strain upon me. The rehearsals had been very trying, because conducted within a brief space of time; I was fairly, well exhausted on the night of the production. And in the next morning's notices of the play," said Mrs. Brown-Potter, smiling, "I detected nothing in the nature of a nerve-tonic!"

In answer to a question touching upon her belief or unbelief in emotional gowns as an aid to dramatic expression, Mrs. Brown-Potter was inclined to be evasive—but it was commendable evasiveness because, as I understand, neither the idea nor its booming had been of her own making. With the verdict of the critics Mrs Brown-Potter entirely agreed. They had spoken truly, and so they had spoken fairly. "The Golden Light" had failed. There was nothing more to be said, nothing more to be done. Then, courageously battling with her disappointed feelings and winning the battle against tremendous odds, the actress set her proud and picturesque head in the air, and went on to the stage to play the love-laden heroine of the ill-fated comedy for the third and last time.

She has taken the failure nobly and uncomplainingly, and this should ensure for her next theatrical venture a special amount of the public's kindly wishes and support. As I have already said, this was her first attempt at management on her own account. Jointly with Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Mrs. Brown-Potter has exploited many a play and "run" many a "season." Romeo and Juliet has, of course, been of their repertoire; at the Adelphi some years ago, they made a great sensation with "Charlotte Corday," a gruesome drama which, naturally, introduced the actor and actress as Massacre Marat and his enthusiastic murderess; while a notable enterprise of theirs at the Shaftesbury Theatre was the production of a poetical play on the love tragedy of Hero and Leander. The drowning of the too venturesome lover was a scene so realistically carried out that two or three ladies in the audience on the first night of the piece fainted clean away, and were removed to one of the passages to be fanned, sprinkled, and smacked into consciousness.

Mme. Raoul-Duval, the George Daring who wrote "The Golden Light," is a well-known light of Parisian Society, and a sister of Mrs. Brown-Potter, to whom she bears an unmistakable facial resemblance. A bosom friend, like the actress, of the Royal and accomplish Carment Sylva, Mme Raoul-Duval takes great delight in exercising a decided talent for producing delicately passionate poems for recitation, and it was with the pick of them that Mrs. Brown-Potter, mingling them on the programme with poems by the famous Ella Wheeler Wilcox and the Queen of Roumania, made so great a success when she toured the United Kingdom with not small but distinguished concert party last year.

Have you ever tried the town of Dieppe in the month of September? Because, if you have not, I advise you very strongly to do so. It is not the hot and crowded town of the summer, with which we are all familiar. It is very quiet; for many people, I dare say, it would be too quiet. If you go to the Casino you will find but very few people there, and these remains of the once crowded rooms look almost as much out of place and abashed as if they were so many draggle-tailed and belated butterflies. If you walk along that splendid seafront—the finest thing of its kind in Europe—again you will find yourself but one of a few stray stragglers. And yet I don't know any place more charming than Dieppe in such an autumn as that we are now having. I need say nothing about the beauty of the weather, because I understand the weather has been equally beautiful in England. Suffice it on that point to take the one observation that we have had, but one shower for weeks, and that did not last for any length of time. I see people bathing in the sea every day, but I am too shivering a creature to follow their example. I do not care for the attractions of the Casino, except when there is a good concert. What, then, is will be asked, do I do?

If the person who asks the question be a golfer, he ought to be ashamed of himself, for he shows his ignorance of one of the most agreeable golf courses in the world. It is true that there are only nine holes, but with these nine holes you get more exercise and more fun than with the eighteen holes of most courses. It is all up hill and down dale. For the first few days, indeed, you suffer a good deal from stiffness in the legs, because you bring into play, in climbing the hills, a number of muscles that are not usually worked. And nearly all the holes are very sporting. One of the drives, for instance, is across a huge, ghastly expanse of space with the sea running below between the lofty walls of a cliff. It is not—measured in mere yards—a very great length of drive; but I need not tell a golfer that the cliff and the chasm and the rolling sea below get on the nerves, and that a large number of the golfers send their ball, not to the spreading grass on the other side but down into the ocean-abyss. The air which you get on this high ground is almost the finest I have ever breathed, and I am familiar with the beautiful air of the Sussex downs. It is an inspiration to get on this high ground—to hear below you in the distance, the hoarse murmur of the sea, and then to take your flying shots amid surroundings so unusual and against difficulties so unique.

The golf links at Dieppe would probably not exist—certainly they would not be a tenth part so agreeable—if it were not for the secretary Commander Wallis, R. N. Anybody who has ever met Commander Wallis need not be told that a more charming gentleman does not exist. He literally seems to live for the golf course. He is there for hours every day; he is always making some improvement, and seeing that it is carried out; and he gives a cordial welcome to every newcomer, which puts him at once at his ease. You can play for 2f. 50c. by the day, or for ten francs by the week. There is a pretty little club-house, where you can have a drink, or, what is much better, good tea and good coffee; and the boy-caddies are, as a rule, very intelligent, and like all working people in France, amiable and obliging. The links have the advantage of having Baron Jacques Gunzberg, the well-known London and Paris financier, as their next-door neighbour. He, has given a big strip of ground to the club, and ardently supports it in every way, and with his well-known kindness of heart does his best to maintain and increase its usefulness. There is talk of extending the course by nine holes. When that is done it will be one of the most complete courses in Europe. Finally, don't go to one of the extravagant hotels on the front. In the Hotel de Paris, where I am writing at this moment, you will find an excellent table, an obliging landlord who speaks English perfectly, and an excellent table Dieppe is only five or six hours from London, and there are now cheap week-end tickets. It is only twenty-four shillings first class on the London and Brighton line. Try the trip some week-end, I think you will thank me for the suggestion.

Is the writer of your "Boudoir" notes correct (asks a Scottish correspondent) in saying that the Countess of Bantry showed great and very unusual good sense in dropping that title on her second marriage, and adopting the style of Lady Crevor, by which she is now known"? It is the case, of course, for many widows of peers elect, when re-married to commoners, to retain their former designation, and Society humours them by conceding to them their former precedence. But peers' widows who marry peers as their second husbands are thenceforward styled (as far as I know) practically invariably by the new title thus acquired, even if inferior to the one which they formerly enjoyed. Lady Trevor is then following in this respect the ordinary practice to which only living exception is, I believe, the Countess Egerton who continues to call herself Duchess of Buckingham, and has been a good deal criticised for so doing.

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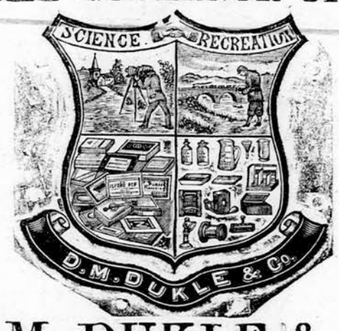

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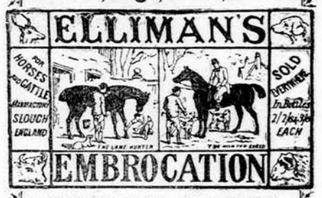

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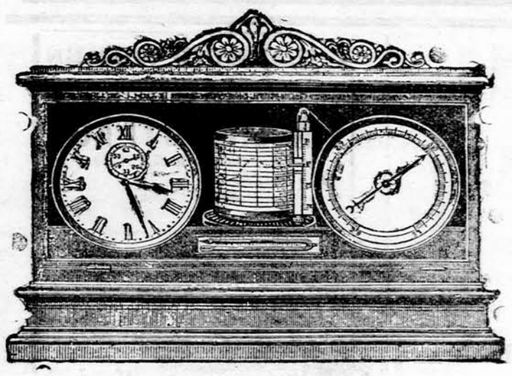

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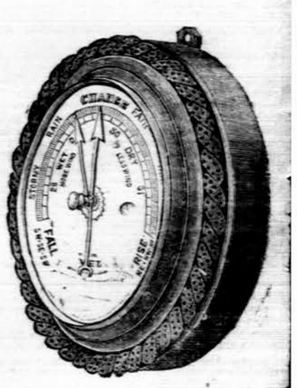

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